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WASHINGTON.

Mr. Beck Demonstrates the Justice of Kentucky's Claim for Indemnity.

The Government to Run Itself till Grant Returns from California.

The Administration Threatens the North Carolinians.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It was telegraphed in these dispatches early in the week that leading Radicals declared that if North Carolina called a State Convention on Thursday next, the Administration would recognize no State government which might be provided under it. The full report of Attorney General Akerman's speech, made in North Carolina, gives this statement official indorsement. In the course of that speech he said: "I will also remind you that the Supreme Court has pronounced that when a call is made on the President to protect a State against domestic violence, growing out of such a collision, it is his duty, under the law which Congress has made, to determine which party is the lawful government and which party is insurgent, and it is my opinion that the present national Executive, finding two such so-called governments in the field, would uphold that one of them which Congress had recognized, unless he found that it had been lawfully superseded by the other."

MR. BECK ON THE KENTUCKY CLAIM.

Representative Beck, of Kentucky, made an argument before Secretary Boutwell to-day on behalf of the pending Kentucky claim, and submitted the point that it was not within the Secretary's jurisdiction to decide whether the troops were properly enlisted and mustered into the service. He maintained that Gen. Sherman, the Secretary of War, and the two accounting officers of the Treasury, before whom that question properly came, had decided that; Gen. Sherman even going so far as to state that his march to the sea was insured by the use made of these Kentucky troops. Mr. Beck concluded by showing that Kentucky's claim was precisely like that of other States which had been paid. The Secretary took these views under consideration and announced that his decision would be delayed till Saturday.

PAYING FOR THEIR PLACES.

It appears by a meeting here that there are three hundred Ohio office-holders who are to be required to pay an assessment for the campaign in that State, in addition to agreeing to go home and vote.

THE GOVERNMENT TO RUN ITSELF.

Collector Casey, the President's brother-in-law, arrived to-day from Long Branch, and states that the President will make no visit here before his trip to California, no public business, in his opinion, demanding his presence in Washington. Three members of the Cabinet returned to-day.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.

It is believed that the Territorial Legislature is in favor of authorizing a subscription of one million dollars to the stock of the Washington and Ohio Railroad.

THE FRENCH MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

Secretary Fish denies that the Government received any advices, official or otherwise, announcing the appointment of Jules Favre as French Minister to Washington.

[To the Associated Press.]

ERRORS IN BANK RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—There are at present about seventeen hundred national banks all of which are directed by law to send in reports of their dividends and earnings semi-annually, and notwithstanding blanks are furnished on which to make out their statements, fifteen per cent. of them are gotten up erroneously. In may instances bank clerks in leading cities have transmitted to the department statements showing that the net earnings at the disposal of their bank amounted to a thousand dollars, while their dividends exceeded twenty-five thousand. This is only one example in many instances of similar errors.

THE BIDS FOR THE KANSAS LANDS.

None of the bids thus far opened for the Kansas Indian lands are above two dollars per acre. They range from $1 50 to $2. Many of the $400 bidders are here in person.

BELKNAP.

Secretary Belknap returned to Washington this morning.

NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY COMMISSIONERS.

The President has appointed L. W. Smith and Thomas Hardman, Jr., of Georgia, commissioners to the one hundredth anniversary of American independence.

REDUCING THE ARMY OF ASSESSORS.

The number of assistant assessors of internal revenue in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut on July 1, 1870, was 134. The number now employed is 83.

ORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

The Legislative Assembly has passed a bill providing for the organization and discipline of the military of the District of Columbia. The force is to consist of fifty companies of infantry, five of cavalry and a light battery of four guns.

HAIL-STORM.

A Destructive Hail-Storm Passes Over Portions of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Destroying Crops, Houses, Barns, Etc.

Sleigh-riding Over Hail-stones.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Reports of the very destructive hail-storm that passed, last week, over portions of Sullivan county, in this State, and Wayne and Pike counties, Pennsylvania, are just coming in.

In Sullivan county, the towns of Momakating, Thompson, Forestburg, and Bethel suffered severely by the storm, which was accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning, and very high winds. Trees were blown down, growing crops cut to the earth, and two or three barns struck by lightning. Considerable wheat and rye, still uncut, was totally destroyed. The corn crop has been seriously afflicted, and, as the drouth of the early summer rendered the hay crop very light, the prospects confronting the farmers of the country are anything but cheering. It is even considered doubtful whether half the stock of the country can be wintered.

In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the storm was very violent. The ground in many places was covered from one to two inches deep with hail-stones.

In Damascus the corn, oats, and buckwheat were seriously injured. Some fields of corn were totally destroyed. Hail-stones of extraordinary size demolished the meadows, fruit, and gardens, as well as the crops. Three barns were struck by lightning, all of them being just filled with grain and hay. Some farmers estimated their damage at from $1,500 to $2,000. Two bridges were also blown down in the northern part of the county.

In Sussex county, New Jersey, the storm seems to have been very destructive. In the vicinity of Lendover, hail-stones fell in immense quantities, and lay on the ground in piles of several inches deep. After the storm had ceased, sleigh-riding was possible.

From Freedom to Anderson Hill the storm made a complete sweep, cutting the corn and oats to pieces. The corn is mere stalks and stubble, entirely stripped of leaves. Fruits and gardens received lasting injuries, and the damage to the farmers is very great.

Jason Wickham's barn, near Collville, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Loss, $4,500, independent of the contents. The scene in the track of the storm after it had passed was fearful. Fences were down, fields of grain riddled, windows demolished, branches of trees and debris of all kinds formed a discouraging sight to the farmer.

Up the Erie railroad, north of Narrowsburg, the storm did great damage to property of all kinds.

THE SOUTH.

Great Sale of Tennessee Railroads.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The State Railroad Commission, composed of Governor Senter and others, have issued an order for the sale of the Knoxville and Charleston, Rogersville and Jefferson, and the Knoxville and Kentucky railroads, with their franchises, rolling stock and equipments at public auction on the 20th of next September, and unless the decree of the Chancery Court shall be complied with by the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, ordering the payment of its debt to the State within thirty days from the 8th day of July, 1871, that road, with its franchise and equipments, will also be sold. It was also ordered that the interest of the State, being its mortgage debt in the Southwestern railroad, and Western and North Carolina railroad, be sold. It was also resolved that, in the meantime, sealed proposals for said roads and debts will be received by the commissioners, and can be sent to the comptroller at Nashville to be opened on the day of sale, and should any of such proposals be acceptable to the commissioners of the road to which they apply, a sale will be made, but if no such proposals are received, then the sale to proceed. The commissioners provide that payments may be made in the bonds of the State and their coupons, one-fourth at the date of sale, and the residue in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with personal security and a lien upon the property sold. The President of the Southern railroad is here, and offers to purchase said road for the stockholders.

NEW YORK.

Seward and Party in Egypt.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, states that ex-Secretary Seward passed through that city recently on his way to Constantinople. While in that city he was the guest of the Khedive and the recipient of ostentatious attention. It is thought he and his party will at once set out on their home journey.

ERIE RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Judge Blatchford to-day rendered a decision denying the motion of Heath, Raphael & Co. for the injunction restraining the Erie railroad company from issuing thirty thousand additional shares of stock, the plaintiffs having failed to show that there was anything either illegal or irregular in the issuing of the bonds or the conversion of them into stocks. Judge Blatchford also decided that Jay Gould must, within sixty days, restore its registered value to the thirty thousand shares of Erie stock which the court has ordered him to restore to the receiver, James H. Coleman, and denied the application of Heath & Raphael for an injunction restraining the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from increasing the registry of Erie stock.

JAPANESE STUDENTS.

Prince Schemidzo Jugad, of Japan, with twenty companions, chiefly from among the nobility of that country, arrived in this city to-day. The party will be divided among several prominent institutions, in which they propose to spend some time in study.

DR. WALTON H. PECKHAM

has resigned the presidency of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, and will be succeeded by William T. Hooker, formerly of Hartford, and president of the Continental Bank of this city.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER MAN.

Curtis Gilbert, for some years connected with the New York Tribune, died this morning. He had been suffering for a long while from disease contracted in the army, while a member of Longwell's battery, raised at Ottowa, Ill., and from that cause met his death.

AN INVOLUNTARY BATH.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Hoboken last evening by the breaking of an overcrowded bridge leading to the baths. About two hundred persons were precipitated into the water. Fortunately all were rescued. The crowd were witnessing the boat race.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

The Italian Association in this city, named Fraternita Nazionale, have resolved to celebrate Italian unity, and the removal of the capital from Florence to Rome. They unanimously agreed at the meeting, however, that there shall be no procession in the streets.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 27—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull and weak; opening at 112¼ and closing at 112⅛@112¼. From 1 to 3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum to 1-64 of 1 ℘ cent. ℘ day was paid for use.

The gold clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $31,000,000.

The Government bond market was dull but steady. At the close May and November issues advanced slightly.

The Stock market has been dull. Pacific Mail, Reading, New York Central, St. Paul common and Wabash have been strong and good buyers are taking them. Western Union and Ohios are firm without much doing. Lake Shore declined nearly 1 ℘ cent. from the highest point of the day, upon the reception of the news from Cleveland in regard to the action of the directors of the road. The Express says upon this subject, all that is positively known is that the stockholders have given the Executive Committee and Board of Directors authority to issue $15,000,000 of new stock, whenever they think proper. This leaves the subject as much befogged as ever, and makes the future course of speculation in stock depend on the action of this committee, who will probably return to New York before doing anything. What Wall street wants to know are the terms on which the new stock is to be issued, and until these are known there will be endless chances for the pool to make money in working the stock up and down. Erie was lower on a report that Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision in the Erie cases in favor of the present managers of the Erie, deciding that they have the right to issue convertible bonds. The market closed dull.

Money is very easy at 2@3 ℘ cent.

State securities are dull; Missouris are very weak.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	116⅛
Coupons of 1862	114¼
Coupons of 1864	112¼
Coupons of 1865	112¼
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅝
Coupons of 1867	112⅞
Coupons of 1868	112⅞
Ten-forties	112⅛
Currency 6's	113¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96	Old Virginia	64
Old Tennessee	72½	Old N. Carolina	41½
New Tennessee	72½	New N. Carolina	26
New Virginia	72½		

STOCKS.

Canton	77	Rock Island	107¾
Western U. Tel'gh	58¾	New Jersey Cent'l	105¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	58¾
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	79¾
Do. preferred	16	Tol. & Wabash	58¾
Adams Express	81½	Do. preferred	82
Wells & Fargo	46½	Ft. Wayne	99¾
American Express	53	Terre Haute	24
U. S. Express	55	Do. preferred	56
Pacific Mail	47½	Chicago & Alton	122
N. Y. Central, con	95½	Do. preferred	123
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	91½	Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Erie	27¾	C. C. & C.	86¾
Erie preferred	50	Burlington	152
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	107¾
Do. preferred	130	C. C. & Ind. C.	18½
Reading	111¾	Ill. Cent.	131
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	29½
Pittsburgh	120	Cent'l Pac. bonds	99½
Northwestern	67	Union Pac. bonds	87¾
Do. preferred	89½		

CANADA.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

QUEBEC, July 27.—The boiler of the Jones saw-mill exploded to-day and almost demolished the building. Parts of the machinery were thrown hundreds of feet. About ninety persons were at work but, only one, Hickey, a wheelwright, was killed. He was attending the engine in the absence of the engineer. His headless body was found about three hundred feet from the building. A portion of his face was also found. Bervin and Forkin, also workmen, were fatally injured, and six men seriously hurt.

RED DEVILS.

Particulars of the Capture of a Government Train by Indians and Renegade Whites — Horrible Cruelties Practiced on the Prisoners.

Torture at the Stake.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of a late date learns from William McMoore the particulars of the capture of a train belonging to J. C. S. Blackburn, Government contractor, by the Indians, about thirty miles from Fort Sill, June 25th, a brief account of which has been previously referred to.

THE CAPTURE.

The train consisted of fourteen wagons, with fourteen men attached to it. On the day mentioned, while crossing a small stream, about two hundred and fifty Cheyenne Indians dashed out of the woods on both sides of the stream, and shot and killed seven of the party on the spot, and wounded another, who was tomahawked and scalped, and took the remainder prisoners. These were securely bound and taken away by the Indians. The next day one of the party attempted to escape, and was killed.

THE STAKE.

On the following evening two of the teamsters, Jack Jones and Thomas Hayward, were burned at the stake by slow torture, their tongues being first cut out, to prevent their screaming, and their ears cut off. The entire band of Indians formed a circle around their victims, and indulged in various modes of tormenting them, and McMoore, Brown and Jackson were brought forward and compelled to witness the spectacle. Jones died quickly, but Hayward lingered half an hour in great agony.

AN ESCAPE.

On the night of the 9th of July, after a heavy storm, and a free indulgence in whisky by the Indians, McMoore, Brown and Jackson loosed their thongs and escaped, and, after traveling two miles, separated for safety, each starting for Fort Riley, Kansas, which place they all reached safely, but very much exhausted.

WHITE FIENDS.

McMoore says nearly one-fourth of the party of Cheyennes were composed of white men, and many of the Indians themselves spoke English. Among them was a man named Stoney, from Eastern Texas, who said he had killed thirteen men, and intended to kill five times as many more. The whites are dressed like the Indians, and were fully as barbarous, and seemed to enjoy the terrible torture of Jones and Hayward with as much zest as the Indians.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

This band had two white women captives with them—Mrs. Bowman, aged thirty-five, and Miss Emma Baily, about eighteen, both captured in Texas. They were treated tolerably well.

They Cheyennes were well mounted and well armed, and were a part of the same band that fought the Seventh Cavalry, on the 26th ult., at Fort Wallace.

BASE BALL.

Haymakers vs. Olympics.

TROY, N. Y., July 27.—The game between the Haymakers and Olympics, for the championship, was ended in a tie on the 7th inning by a thunder shower, each club having scored three. Another game will be played in Brooklyn to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The American Evangelical Alliance in Russia.

Paving the Way for Amnesty in France.

Ravages of Famine and Fever in Persia.

RUSSIA.

The Evangelical Commission.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special cable dispatch states that the American Commission from the Evangelical Alliance had several interviews with Prince Gortschakoff, who has treated them with marked courtesy and distinction. Although offered sumptuous quarters at Peterhoff, by the express command of the Emperor, the delegation continue to occupy apartments at a hotel, where they are constantly visited by distinguished guests, Protestant and Christian. They speak very encouragingly of the prospects for the accomplishment of their mission, and allude to Gortschakoff's cordial reception as an omen of success. The commission will be accorded an audience with his Imperial Majesty some day next week. The Lutheran magnates, who are now in St. Petersburg, place strong hopes on the influence which the commission will be able to exert in behalf of their faith at the coming interview with Emperor Alexander. On the other hand, it is more than intimated at court that the Evangelical Alliance will be told that the statements in regard to the persecution of the Lutherans in the Baltic provinces have been evidently grossly exaggerated, but that the Imperial Government will order a thorough investigation to be made, in order to demonstrate their assertions. The American gentlemen will then be referred to Prince Gortschakoff, and finally crushed with kindness from the Imperial palace.

The Emperor and the Czar.

On Monday the Czar was at his castle of Inginheim, in Bavaria, where he was visited by the Emperor of Germany, the two monarchs remaining together during the entire day. His majesty of Russia left Ingenheim yesterday for St. Petersburg, and will arrive there to-morrow.

A Royal Tour.

Soon after his return the Emperor Alexander proposes making a tour to Caucassia, and will probably be accompanied by Czarwitch and his youngest son, the Grand Duke Vladimer, lately arrived from England. Great preparations are being made in Slaverapol, in Caucassia, and Tiflis, in Georgia, for the Czar's reception.

Alexis.

The Grand Duke Alexis is at Cronstadt, completely absorbed in the equipment of his squadron for the voyage to America. The fleet will be by far the largest that ever left European waters. It sails on Monday, August 3d, for New York.

FRANCE.

Ministerial Changes Demanded.

LONDON, July 27.—The Journal des Debats censures the Government for siding with the minority of the Assembly, and demands changes in the Ministry.

Thiers and the Ministry.

A dispatch from Paris says it is reported that Thiers has induced his colleagues in the Government to remain in office.

Paving the Way for Amnesty.

PARIS, July 27.—It is rumored that the repeated adjournments of the courts-martial for the trial of Communist prisoners are for the purpose of paving the way to a general amnesty.

Important Question Postponed.

The Assembly has postponed until the 4th of August the question of distributing among all the departments of France the loss of property and material occasioned by the German invasion.

Pistol vs. Pen.

PARIS, July 27.—A duel has been fought between Senor Delpecit and Colonel Middleton, the latter an Englishman, who had written articles for the press insulting the Garibaldian army. Middleton was wounded.

Miscellaneous Items.

Vener invites, in a published card, subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Palace of the Legion of Honor.

Devienne presided yesterday at a session of the Court of Cassation.

The sitting courts-martial have again adjourned.

Fresh arrests of Communists were made yesterday.

ENGLAND.

The Goodwood Cup.

LONDON, July 27.—The race for the Goodwood cup resulted as follows: Mr. F. Mounteris' filly, Shannon, by Lambleton, dam by New Minister out of Rigolette, three years old, 1; Baron Rothschild's colt, Favorius, by Parmezan, out of Zephyr, three years old, 2.

A New Yacht.

Commodore Ashbury's yacht (new), Fivonia, built expressly to compete for the Queen's cup, won by the American yacht America, has been docked and will receive keel and bowsprit before sailing for New York.

Scandinavian Bethel.

The Crown Prince Oscar of Sweden yesterday laid the corner-stone of the church at Rutherithe, to be frequented by Scandinavian sailors.

Standard Weights and Measures.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons to-night the bill for a standard weight and measurement throughout the United Kingdom was taken up, and, after a short discussion, was rejected by a majority of five.

The Cuban Slave Trade.

LONDON, July 27.—The Committee of the House of Commons upon the slave trade will, on Monday next, examine the British Consul at Havana relative to the recent landing of cargoes of slaves in Cuba.

ITALY.

Endorsing the Dogma of Infallibility.

ROME, July 27.—The Syro-Maronite and Greco-Melchite patriarchs, the Greco-Melchite Archbishop of Aleppo, and thirteen archbishops, have forwarded to Rome their submission to the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

The Pope and the Nations.

ROME, July 27.—The Pope, in reply to the address of the Roman Academy, remonstrating against the doctrines which are antagonistic to the spirit of modern times, disclaims any intention on the part of the Papacy to lay claims to inherent power, to disposing of sovereigns, or to resume direction over the worldly affairs of nations. In ancient times, says His Holiness, Christian nations revered the Pope as the arbiter between sovereign and people in cases of disagreement, and great services have been rendered by the Papacy in preventing war and healing up divisions among the nations of the world.

PERSIA.

Famine and Fever in Persia.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from the East says: Accounts from Persia are in no way exaggerated. In addition to the famine, cholera, typhoid fever, and plague, are making terrible havoc. The reports of cannibalism are confirmed. The Governor of Phiraze placed a guard at each of the cemeteries to prevent the unfortunate and starving people from disinterring the bodies of the dead for use as food. The attaches of the British embassy and the telegraphers have all fled the country.

GERMANY.

Victor Hugo's "Loot."

LONDON, July 27.—It is said that an investigation is going on at Brussels, with the object of ascertaining whether the pictures found in the former residence of Victor Hugo, in that city, were stolen from the Louvre.

SPAIN.

Reducing Official Salaries.

MADRID, July 27.—The King is about to make a visit to Lagiauja. The Government has resolved to reduce the salaries of all functionaries to-day twenty per cent.

TURKEY.

Albania Rising Apprehended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—A large force of Turkish troops have gone to Albania, the Porte fearing a rising there in connection with the Monte Negrins.

EAST INDIA.

Native Princes Transported.

CALCUTTA, July 26.—Ameer Khan and four other Wahabee princes have been sentenced to transportation for life.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 27—5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93¼; old 1865s 93½; 1867s 91⅞; 10-40s 91¼. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £472,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling uplands 9@9¼d; middling Orleans 9¼@9⅜d; sales to-day of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. The weather is fair and favorable to the crops. Corn, No. 2 mixed 31s 3d. Pork 51s. Cheese 52s.

FIRES.

Forests Burning—Children Lost.

TORONTO, C. W., July 27.—Very extensive fires are raging in the woods on the line of the Northern railway, in the neighborhood of New Lowell. It is reported that three children perished in the flames.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Sickness is increasing in this city.

Dry goods merchants complain of business being dull.

The wife of William Jones, coal merchant, is reported seriously ill.

J. T. Place will soon leave these shores for the everglades of Florida.

William G. Armstrong has bought the coal firm of William Jones & Co.

The Council has ordered that the large Seymour and Blair pole on New Market square be taken down.

A goodly crowd of Radicals are going to Louisville to hear their big gun, Senator Morton, at Weisiger Hall.

Mrs. Mart V. Howell, who has been very low for several days, is reported by her physicians as improving.

Dog days are upon us and the usual proclamation is lacking. Thus far the mad-dog excitement has kept down.

Since the change of the gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad the receipts for trade and travel have very materially increased.

Professor Johnson was able to ride out yesterday. In a few days the Professor will undoubtedly be able to resume business with restored health.

Watermelons are plenty in market and very cheap. Jackson county has sent over 5,000 melons to the Louisville market during the present week.

The County Poor Asylum has at present thirty-one inmates, twelve of whom are males and nineteen females. Five of the females are idiotic, and one of the males is insane.

Mrs. McCoy, an aged resident of this place, died of flux, on Wednesday night, at her residence, on Missouri avenue, and was buried at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Economy is the watchword of every member of the city government since the report of the finance committee. It is probable that the floating debt of the city will be funded.

The Ohio Falls Car Works to-day completes a shipment of twenty-one continental cars and one passenger coach for the Ohio and Mississippi Railway; also fifteen freight cars for the "Short Line."

The Young Men's Sodality are arranging to give a grand picnic in Howard & Read's woods on the 17th of August. The services of the great Star Band, of Louisville, have been secured for the occasion.

John F. Read has purchased the interest of Robert Coddington in the coal firm of Cook & Coddington. S. B. Doffendaffer is to take charge of the office. Mr. Coddington is about to take a prospecting tour to Nebraska.

In the County Asylum there are four boys, ranging from six to ten years of age, desiring homes. Any person desiring to adopt either of them can do so by applying to John Covert, superintendent, who can be seen at the National Democrat office next Saturday. The boys are represented as being smart and capable.

James Lawrence, the man convicted of stealing one dollar at the circus, on Monday night, was taken to Charlestown yesterday by Officer John Moore and lodged in jail. We are requested to state that this James Lawrence is not Mr. James B. Lawrence, step-son of J. A. Graham, of this city. The first-named Lawrence is from Madison.

The workmen commenced a new well at the corner of Chestnut and Mechanic street yesterday. A Councilman declared at the time that it was the last well which would be dug at the expense of the city, evidently meaning that the Council would return to the old mode of requiring the petitioner to pay for the expense of digging and walling wells when they are petitioned for.

Nat Ratcliff, a darky, was up before Judge Matthews, yesterday morning, for calling Lizzie Stone a liar. A fine was assessed in the case, and an appeal taken by the defendant. Charles Campbell, a typo from the center of Hoosierdom, for drunkenness, was dismissed on a plea of chronic disease. The case against Edward Waldon, for wife-whipping, was continued until this morning.

There seems to be a mystery hanging over the shooting affair between William Ryan and John Tohey, which occurred on Wednesday. We are unable to obtain the facts in the case except what is reported upon the streets. It is said that Ryan was drunk and flourished a knife in a threatening manner towards Tohey, when Tohey shot, the ball only grazing Ryan's side. No arrests have been made, as Tohey has left the city. The cause of the difficulty is unknown.

The last day of grace for delinquents on the State and county tax duplicate is to-morrow, the 29th inst.; after that time the law directs the County Treasurer to distrain all the personal property of delinquents found on the premises necessary to satisfy the claim, and if this is not sufficient, the real estate itself becomes liable to execution. John Covert, the Deputy Treasurer, will be at the National Democrat office to-morrow, to save trouble for those who desire to save trouble for themselves.

The Pennsylvania Central takes possession of the Jeff. road next Tuesday. A statement was made by a contemporary that a meeting of the Directors of the Jeff. road was held on Wednesday to ratify the sale. Such was not the case, as the stock is transferred in the ordinary mode, as in case that any individual stockholder desires to dispose of his stock to another person. The rumor afloat yesterday, that the sale had been rescinded, is false, according to the best information we have.

The following is taken from the National Democrat of yesterday. It has created quite a stir: "We find the following paragraph in the 'Jeff. item column of the Louisville Commercial of this morning: 'In her educational interests the city of Jeffersonville is most fortunate. With buildings for the accommodation of all grades and teachers of experience and ability, the entire school system works in harmonious unison. At the head of this well-regulated system is Professor Henry B. Parsons, a profound scholar, an experienced teacher, a successful educator, an accomplished and courteous gentleman. One of the old philosophers said: "He is the most fortunate teacher who is able to transmit what he knows to others." Prof. Parsons is eminently a fortunate teacher. The public schools open on the first Monday in September.' That we have excellent 'buildings for the accommodation of all the grades, and teachers of experience and ability,' is admitted on all hands; but the general impression prevails that the head of the institution, through newspaper puffs, is greatly overrated. Many who patronized the school last year are so much dissatisfied with the way matters have been managed that they will not send their children to the school while Parsons remains at its head; and a remonstrance to that effect is now in the hands of our most influential and best citizens."

ST. LOUIS.

SUSPECTED EXPRESS ROBBERS RELEASED.

Both Kendall, the driver, and Louder, the messenger of the Express Company, have been released, there being no positive evidence of complicity in the robbery against them.

RAILROAD MURDER—A CONDUCTOR AND ENGINEER CRIMINATED.

It transpires that the accident on the Toledo, Wabash, and Western railroad, some miles from this city, night before last, was caused by disobedience of orders on the part of the conductor, Frank Gibbs, and engineer Babcock, of the freight train, who, on their arrival at Edwardsville, were instructed to remain there until six o'clock, or until the arrival of the construction train; instead of which, they left at 5:35, and the collision was the result. The names of the killed were Daniel Perry, John Yeomans, James Serisdine, Wesley Ballcom, John Younghouse, and —— Dietrich. It is stated that others have since died from their wounds. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict criminating Gibbs and Babcock, both of whom fled immediately after the accident, fearing violence at the hands of the laborers, who threatened to lynch them.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The Fulton (Missouri) Fairplay of the 20th says: The fall work of the bridge on the St. Louis and Memphis railroad being built over the Ausvouz river, eight miles north of Fulton, fell last night, carrying with it a nearly complete span of the bridge, and nine men at work on it over a hundred feet to the bed of the river below. Wonderful as it may appear, only one man, A. McGillas, was killed, and one, Charles Gray, fatally injured. George Brewington and Wm. Brothers suffered severe internal injuries, and will probably die. The others are not severely hurt.

THE FAR WEST.

The California Mining Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Buckeye shaft in the Amador mine was set on fire by the miners' league men, and extensive damage is anticipated. The Keystone mine, Sutter creek, suspended work for want of water. The strikers are threatening vengeance on the mine-owners and officers, and more trouble is feared.

SHARP TRICK OF THE SEAL-FISHERS.

It is estimated that the Government income from the Alaska seal-island duty will be greatly curtailed, from the fact that no seal oil is being saved. The contract binds the lessees to pay the Government sixty-two and a half cents per gallon on the oil taken, but does not bind them to take any oil, and as the oil is worth only thirty-seven and a half cents in San Francisco none is taken, the carcasses being allowed to rot after the pelt is stripped off.

Soldiers' Homesteads and Pensions.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The Wisconsin Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last evening adopted the following memorial to Congress:

"We, your memorialists, comprising the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Wisconsin, respectfully request your honorable bodies to so modify the Homestead laws of the United States in behalf of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States as to dispense with the necessity of actual residence for any particular period of time on their part before receiving a title to the lands located by them. We also pray that the time of making applications for pensions be extended, and that the pensions of all soldiers and sailors and the dependents of soldiers and sailors be increased."

A Dishonest Postmaster.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—John Fogle, postmaster at Cadiz, Ohio, was arrested and brought here to-day by United States Marshal Geo. W. Steel, at the instance of C. F. Baldwin, special agent of the Postoffice Department, charged with embezzlement of money-order funds amounting to $1,000 or $1,500. Upon examination before United States Commissioner White, he was held to bail in $2,000 to answer at the October term of the United States District Court.

A Money-order Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Charles Schifley was to-day held in three thousand dollars' bail, by United States Commissioner Biddle, to answer the charge of obtaining money from the postoffice on forged money-orders.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived—Steamer Bremen, from Bremen.

MR. NEEDHAM AGAIN.

He Makes a Fair Reply to the Letter of Mr. Beck.

A Specious Case.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Your paper of the 20th contains a letter from Hon. J. B. Beck, denying the correctness of certain statements in a speech of mine made at Bowling Green, in this State. In that speech I showed the utter worthlessness of a large number of Mr. Beck's statements on the tariff, taxation and other kindred subjects. I met a number of Mr. Beck's assertions with a point-blank denial of their truthfulness, and I backed that denial with the official facts and figures. Mr. Beck, in his letter, tacitly admits the validity of the larger part of these denials, but controverts others. I reassert my denials—every one of them, and I challenge the correctness and truthfulness of the additional statements of Mr. Beck's letter. Many of its statements I know to be untrue, and many of the arguments I shall endeavor to prove sophistical and fallacious. As to questions of fact which are matters of official record, there ought to be no difference between honest men; but it seems I am not honest, or Mr. Beck is not. Mr. Beck states, in his speech, "that $30,000,000 have been lost to the Government by defaulting revenue officers," and in his letter he reiterates, by saying "that $30,000,000 was stolen by fellows not now in office."

I shall now show both these statements to be false by Mr. Beck's own proof.

The resolution of Mr. Winchester, as quoted by Mr. Beck, reads as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to furnish this house, a statement of the balances due from collectors of internal revenue, who are not now in office, and the total amount of the balances so due, as they appear on the books of the accounting officers of his department on the 30th day of June, 1870."

In this reply, Secretary Boutwell says: "Accompanying the tabular statements prepared in the office of the first Comptroler, *is a letter from that office explaining the same*."

And now why does Mr. Beck keep back from the public the tabular statements and the explanatory letter referred to by Secretary Boutwell? Those statements and that letter would settle the question of fact between Mr. Beck and myself beyond all controversy. Does not Mr. Beck *know* that that letter would show the untruthfulness of his statement, to wit: That $30,000,000 of the public money has been STOLEN (that is the word) by the revenue officers, and that their bonds are worthless?

Mr. Beck knows the method by which these accounts are kept, and why these balances are still due from the collectors of internal revenue, for these matters are regulated by positive law. Whenever a collector dies, resigns or is removed from office, the assessments charged against him are turned over to his successor, but they still remained charged against him on the books of the Treasury Department. He and his bondsmen are still liable for the amount nominally due, until the sum apparently due is collected or until it is otherwise credited as provided for in the law. These accounts of collectors include erroneous and duplicate assessments, and all assessments against persons who are dead, absconded or who cannot be found, running through a period of nine years. They are the delinquent lists remaining of assessments amounting to about fifteen hundred millions of dollars, and the delinquency is only about 1 38-100 per cent. of the assessments. As the money represented by these assessments has never been collected, it cannot possibly have been stolen.

In the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury from which Mr. Beck quotes I find the following balances as apparently due from the parties named: Major Philip Speed, formerly collector of this district, $207,454 28. Will Mr Beck, or any other man, have the hardihood to say that Philip Speed (as true a man and as efficient an officer as any of the Government), stole this two hundred and seven thousand dollars? According to Mr. Beck, Dr. Kelly, of the First district, stole $155,554 64; Willard Davis, of the Seventh district, stole $344,998 68; Judge Hudnall, of the Sixth district, stole $96,829 21, and then turning to the Johnson Democrats, Mr. Beck's own friends, we find that General Steedman, of New Orleans, stole $614,754 95, and Bart. Able, of St. Louis, stole $257,246 27. Some of these gentlemen have received their *quietus* from the Government, having paid over everything which they ever collected, but still Mr. Beck insists on calling them official thieves. There are to-day several millions of dollars standing to the debit of divers collectors throughout the country on account of assessments of dividends of railroads, banks, &c., of which the assessments against the Central railroad in New York, is an example. If these collectors should happen to die, or to resign before the money is collected, they would at once become thieves and rascals judged by the logic according to Beck. The delinquent list of the sheriff of Jefferson county for 1870, as shown by the auditor's report, is upward of $87,000. If, in my speech at Bowling Green, I had told the people that the sheriff had stolen this money because it had not been collected, Mr. Beck would have set me down as a demagogue or a fool, and I am inclined to think Mr. Beck would have been right; but if so, pray what shall we say of Mr. Beck? No, no, Mr. Beck, that $20,000,000 "standing as balances against the old collectors" has not been stolen, and you know it. The true cash balances standing against the ex-collectors of internal revenue, as shown by the books of the Treasury Department, are $2,768,397, or less than one-sixth of 1 per cent. of the amount collected under the internal revenue law, and this amount is secured by good bonds in more than three times the amount of the indebtedness. But the question arises, who are these defaulting collectors and by whom were they appointed, that the Government has to seek its remedy on their bonds? $1,813,757 is due from collectors appointed by Mr. Johnson, $890,058 95 is due from collectors appointed by Mr. Lincoln, while only $64,581 75 is due from collectors appointed by Gen. Grant. So much for Brother Beck's theory of theft in the Treasury Department. It is simply a malignant piece of partisan stupidity, which disgraces Mr. Beck every time he repeats it.

COST OF TICE METERS.

Again, one of Mr. Beck's most positive assertions was, that the Tice meter cost the country one million of dollars, and that of this amount Kentucky paid one hundred thousand dollars. I replied that this was not true, and that the official report made to the Congress of which Mr. Beck was a member shows that the statement was more than 100 per cent. out of the way. I said nothing about the merits of the meter, and do not intend to say anything. I merely pointed out the utter unreliability of Mr. Beck in matters of fact—that, in stating the cost to the distillers of the country of a certain article, he so exaggerated the facts as to be unworthy of credit. I stand by my assertion, and what defense does Mr. Beck make? He says:

"I think I know all about the official report (so called) referred to by Mr. Needham, and the reasons why it was made. It is untrue."

To which I reply that the official report to which I refer is headed "House of Representatives, Executive Document No. 272." It is a letter of the Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 2, 1870, and it was written in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for information as to the cost of the meter, and of its practical operation when attached to the distilleries of the country. The report is full and exhaustive, and, with the tables and details, it takes up 152 octavo pages. It states the number and cost of every meter furnished in every State of the Union so far as known. This report is signed by Commissioner Delano, and was sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary Boutwell. Now, Mr. Beck says in his letter to you that this report of Commissioner Delano is "untrue," and he avers substantially that, in answer to a formal resolution of Congress calling for information upon a matter of public interest, Commissioner Delano furnished Congress with a lying report, and that Secretary Boutwell sent that report to the Speaker of the House, and this is the position of the Hon. J. B. Beck, a Democratic member from the district formerly represented by such men as Henry Clay and John J. Crittenden.

THE PRICE OF DISTILLERY LOCKS.

Mr. Beck says "that I knew he never said that distillers were required to pay one hundred and fifty dollars apiece for locks," but that he said they cost $16 66. I did not know this, and could not possibly know it. Mr. Beck's Elizabethtown speech was published in the COURIER-JOURNAL, I think, on the 2d of June, and on the 3d of June I called the public attention to Mr. Beck's blunders in relation to the Tice meter and the price of locks, in an article published over my own initials in the Louisville Commercial. Mr. Beck was in the State speaking at various points for several days after this, but made no correction of the blunders in his Elizabethtown speech. The speech, with its exaggerations and falsehoods, was scattered broadcast over the State, inflaming and perverting the public mind, and no correction whatever was ever suggested by Mr. Beck until he was brought face to face with the facts by my speech at Bowling Green. He now lays the fault on the printer or the reporter.

THE NATIONAL BANK QUESTION.

Mr. Beck, in his letter of the 20th, compares agaiu the national banks and banking capital of Kentucky with Massachusetts, showing that the latter has many more banks and a much larger banking capital than the former. This is true, but it is no fault of the Republican party. But, even in this, Mr. Beck does not state the facts correctly. By reference to the Bankers' Magazine, I find there are in Kentucky at the present time twenty-five national banks, with an aggregate capital of $9,750,000, and with a paid up capital of $5,194,100, instead of $2,800,000 as stated by Mr. Beck. If these banks refuse to pay up their full capital, it is their own fault, and it is a piece of sheer malignant stupidity for Mr. Beck or anybody else to lay the blame on the Republican party. By the act of July 8, 1870, Congress authorized an addition to the national banking capital, amounting to fifty-four millions of dollars, and they also authorized the withdrawal of twenty-five millions from those States whose propertion is now the largest in excess of the proper average. Kentucky's share of this additional capital is $4,651,349. The largest proportion of this amount is waiting to be applied for, and it has been waiting for nearly a year, but it appears that, under the rule of the stupid fogyism of the Democratic party, Kentucky has neither the energy nor the business necessity for the employment of this capital. If Mr. Beck could only infuse a little more of Yankee energy and pluck and life into the legislation and business of Kentucky, he would do a great deal more good than by his doleful jeremiads on the absence of bank capital, which Kentucky don't seem to desire, or has no use for. Republicans are not responsible for the want of enterprise or the lethargy of Kentucky.

The fact is, the history of our national banking system shows how much Kentucky, under Democratic rule, is lagging behind her sister States in the development of her business and of her resources. The system was established in 1863, and it was provided in the law that existing State banks might be changed into national banks. None of the State banks in Kentucky were so changed, while nearly all the State banks in the Northern and Eastern States promptly availed themselves of this provision in the law. This was especially the case in Massachusetts. In 1864 Kentucky had just one national bank, with a paid up capital of $200,000, while Indiana had thirty-four national banks, with a like capital of $4,201,000; and Ohio had eighty-four banks, with a paid up capital of $10,339,000; and even Tennessee, just delivered from rebel rule, had three banks, with a capital of $340,000.

In 1865 Louisville had but four National banks, the same as to-day, with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, and the rest of the State had ten banks with a like capital of only $1,642,142. The fact is, the unwise usury laws of Kentucky, which, according to good Democratic authority, were only purged from the statute book last winter by heavy doses of champagne and oysters, have been driving capital away from the State for years, until the proportion of active to fixed capital is much less in Kentucky than in some of her sister States. Will Mr. Beck blame the Republican party for this?

Yes, Mr. Beck, Massachusetts has ten times more National banks, and ten times more National bank capital than Kentucky, and she has, besides, one hundred and thirty-one savings banks with four hundred and thirty-nine thousand depositors, representing deposits of one hundred and twelve millions of dollars, which is more than the paid up capital of all her National banks, and more than three times the amount of the paid-up capital of all the National banks in the Southern States together, including Kentucky. But Massachusetts is an energetic, progressive, wide-awake, Republican State, with no fool notions of Kentucky Democratic old fogyism about her, and when the Republican party gets hold of our State government (which we shall certainly do some of these days), and when the old fogy Democracy has all "departed to where the woodbine twineth," we will see if we can't put a little Yankee energy and progress and pluck into matters and things generally. If Mr. Beck will read the provisions of the National bank act, and will consult the intelligent bankers and business men of Louisville, he will understand the reason why more National banks have not been established in Kentucky. He will then see that his entire argument on this subject is merely a baseless and senseless slander on the Republican party.

TURNING THE TABLES.

And now, having substantiated the averments of my Bowling Green speech in respect to Mr. Beck's unreliability in his statement of facts, let us turn the tables a little. Mr. Beck, in his letter, is pleased to use the following language in regard to myself:

"But I propose to show that his wholesale charges of untruthfulness against my statement relative to the pretended reduction of the tariff and internal revenue taxation last year are equally absurd, and display either utter ignorance of facts on his part or an absolute want of capacity to understand them. That reduction, like all the other Radical legislation, was a Yankee trick, as the following tables, carefully prepared by Mr. Brooks, of New York, the best informed man in Congress on these subjects, show."

And then Mr. Beck presents a long array of tables prepared to his hand "by the best informed man in Congress." Mr. Beck presents these tables to prove what? Why, to prove First, That taking eight distinct and important articles of taxation under the internal revenue law, the tax on which has been paid by everybody subject to taxation in every State of the Union up to July 14, 1870, the State of Massachusetts paid six hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars more annually than was paid in the aggregate by the twelve Southern States of Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Second, Taking the same eight articles as before, Massachusetts has paid annually a tax of four hundred and six thousand dollars more than was paid by the seven Western States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, and West Virginia; and now, when Congress makes a sweeping repeal of all these most onerous and objectionable portions of the internal revenue taxes in every portion of the Union, leaving nearly all the burden of taxation hefeafter on whisky, tobacco, and fermented liquors, Messrs. Brooks, Beck & Co. solemnly pronounce the whole thing "a mere Yankee trick in the interests of Massachusetts." And why do they thus pronounce it? Because that Massachusetts, by reason of her business and wealth, having hitherto borne the heaviest burdens of taxation, now that the law is repealed, gets the most relief. Just as if it could possibly be otherwise, that when a tax is taken off it is taken off those who pay it, and not off those who don't. And this malignant utterance of partisan sectionalism, this splendid specimen of sophistical boobyism, is the very best argument Mr. Beck can present to the people of Kentucky to prove that the annual reduction of internal revenue taxes by a Republican Congress, to the amount of sixty-five millions of dollars, is really nothing more nor less than "a flagrant injustice to the West and South already burdened and oppressed, to enrich a few favored Yankee monopolists."

I had thought that Mr. Beck had made about as large a draft as it were possible upon the credulity of the people of Kentucky, when in his various speeches he seriously repeated the tariff twaddle of Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, as the sober truth of practical legislation. But this solemn presentation of the transparent boobyism of Mr. Brooks in publishing the tables before referred to, is a still greater draft upon the credulity of the Democratic party, and really Mr. Beck's measure as an intelligent statesman is much less than I had imagined. This last argument is pure demagogism run to seed, and I find, however, that many Democratic speakers in other portions of the State are treading close in the

FOOTSTEPS OF MR. BECK,

and it may therefore be best to present the argument on this point as completely as possible.

The internal revenue taxes were laid, not upon States or sections of the country, but upon objects, occupations and things. Hence, when the taxes are taken off, the reduction will not be governed by State lines, but by the same rules which governed when the taxes were imposed.

For example, the income tax was laid mainly upon the capital and wealth of the country; hence the older and wealthier portions of the country paid the most of this tax. In 1870, the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson paid $80,000 more income tax than was paid by all the remainder of the State (very many counties paying almost nothing). Of course, when this tax was reduced 50 per cent. this city and county received a larger benefit from the reduction than other portions of the State.

According to Mr. Brooks' tables, quoted by Mr. Beck, Massachusetts, being an old and wealthy State, paid more income tax in 1870 than was paid by all the twelve Southern States together; and, of course, when this tax was reduced, or if it should be repealed, Massachusetts would be relieved of a heavier burden in proportion to her population than the less wealthy States of the South. In 1866, Kentucky was relieved of nearly two millions of dollars by a reduction of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, while Massachusetts, manufacturing scarcely any of these articles, had her taxes reduced but little. If there was a Massachusetts Republican Congressman, however, foolish enough to complain of this as "a Kentucky trick for the benefit of Kentucky distillers," I have never heard of him. This style of stupidity is reserved for the Kentucky Democracy.

Mr. Beck makes a great point of the fact that Kentucky paid taxes into the United States Treasury last year amounting to nine and a half millions of dollars, but he omits to state that more than eight millions of this amount was paid upon whisky, tobacco and beer, and that this large amount was paid not alone by the people of Kentucky, but by the great body of consumers of these articles scattered over every State of the Union. If Mr. Beck and his Kentucky Democratic colleagues in Congress were foolish enough to believe that it was better to repeal that portion of the revenue law which imposes a tax on whisky and tobacco, rather than to take off the tax on manufactures, mechanics and merchants' sales, gross receipts, licenses, legacies, successions and incomes, why did they not submit their proposition at the proper time, so that they might have the pleasure of listening to the derisive shouts of an indignant people?

DISHONESTY OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.

Mr. Beck quotes General Schenck as stating that the reason why the tax on whisky was not paid under Johnson's administration was the fact "that instead of revenue officers being selected for their character, capacity and fitness, they were selected for other causes and upon recommendations based on other reasons in too many cases."

To a certain extent this is doubtless true; for Mr. Johnson made his removals and appointments upon the recommendation of Democrats, and Democratic Congressmen at that. These Democrats were governed in their recommendations mainly, if not entirely, by political and personal reasons. Of course, carelessness and corruption were rife under this state of case. The records of the Revenue Department and the records of the courts show this beyond question.

The case of the United States vs. George W. Thorn is directly in point. (See Internal Revenue Record, vol. 9). There was a case in which Johnson removed one of the very best collectors in the State of New Jersey on purely political grounds, and appointed his successor for the same reasons. From November 1, 1866, the date at which Mr. Thorn was appointed by Johnson, up to the 3d of March, when he left the office because the Senate refused to confirm him, the Government lost $107,000 through his palpable corruption and carelessness. Under Grant's administration, suit was brought on his bond, and, under positive instructions from Judge Field, judgment was promptly rendered against his sureties for the full amount of his bond, one hundred thousand dollars. This is a fair specimen of the losses to the Government when removals and appointments were made by Johnson after he had swung around the circle until he reached the Democratic party, and was governed by the counsels of that party.

I personally know that during Johnson's administration leading Democratic Congressmen did use their official and personal influence in removing some of the most experienced and efficient revenue officers; and I also personally know that these same Congressmen did recommend for appointment persons who were notoriously known to be connected with the corrupt whisky rings of that day. If Mr. Beck, or any other Democrat, is anxious for specific information on this subject, let them call on me and I will give him names and other particulars that will make his ears tingle. This charge of wholesale corruption against the revenue officers of the present Administration is a very cheap argument, but without specific proof it amounts to nothing. The official fact that nine millions eight hundred and seventy-two dollars national taxes were assessed and collected in Kentucky for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, at a cost to the people of only 2 52-100 per cent. is at once an answer and a refutation of the malignant insinuations of Mr. Beck. So far as my knowledge extends, the nine revenue collectors of Kentucky will compare not unfavorably either personally or officially, with the nine Democratic Congressmen now representing this State. Mr. Beck very complacently informs us "that on the fourth of March, 1873, a Democratic President will clean out the Augean stable, and bring the present horde of revenue officials to a settlement." Yes, Mr. Beck, the Democracy has been cleaning out an Augean stable in the city of New York for the last ten years, and yet the stench arising from the filth and corruption of that Democratic stronghold is as strong as ever.

Judging from the sad experiences of the past, our modern Democracy are perfectly at home in exciting a destructive mob, or in getting up a first-class rebellion, but cleansing Augean stables is not exactly in their line.

One prominent feature of Mr. Beck's letter, as of his speech, is the

HEAVY BURDENS OF NATIONAL TAXATION.

Not a word does he say against the terrible, bloody rebellion that lies behind the debt and behind the war which created the debt. When treason was rife, and when an armed insurrection threatened the very existence of the nation, Mr. Beck's voice was silent, and his patriotism was dormant. During the four years of our terrible national struggle Mr. Beck (to borrow a figure from scripture) was "like the dumb dogs that cannot bark," nay, so far as I know, he didn't even whimper his dissent from the measures of the party which inaugurated and sustained that terrible rebellion of four years' duration. In 1870, when the Republican party presented the bill for reducing taxation, and which became a law on the 14th of July, Mr. Beck, with the entire Kentucky delegation, voted against it.

Mr. Beck complains bitterly of the taxation which his own party forced upon the country, but refuses persistently to vote for a reduction of these taxes. On the passage of the bill for reducing taxation, I find Messrs. Adams, Jones, Knott, Winchester, and Beck, of Kentucky, all voting in the negative. So, as far as Mr. Beck is concerned, he votes practically against any reduction of the internal revenue and tariff taxes; and yet he and other Democratic orators are bawling themselves hoarse all over the State in denouncing the burdens of national taxation. The act of 1870 repeals those portions of the internal revenue law imposing a tax on licenses, sales, manufactures, gross receipts, legacies, and successions; and it also reduces the tax on corporations and income more, than fifty per cent. Mr. Beck voted square against all of these reductions. The same act reduces the tariff taxes $23,000,000. It reduces the tax on coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, and spices twenty-five per cent. Mr. Beck again votes square against these reductions. The act placed one hundred and sixty-seven articles on the free list, a large number of which were specifically recommended to be placed on that list by Hon. D. A. Wells, the special revenue commissioner; but Mr. Beck voted against the law which admits all these articles into the country free of duty.

AND THIS DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POLICY,

this stubborn refusal to lighten the burdens on the productive industry and labor of the country, is paraded forth as the very essence of practical Democratic wisdom. The Democratic leaders in Kentucky, as far as their speeches are concerned, are doing their very best to impair the public credit, to shake the public confidence, and to disturb the public tranquility. According to their showing a revolution is already in progress, but their pretended apprehension of the loss of the liberty of the people, the dictatorship of Grant, and the distruction of the rights of the State, are all a transparent humbug and shame, and these very Democrats who are filling the State with their revolutionary howls are quietly laughing in their sleeves at the gullibility of the people. After the 7th of August things will go along as usual. The merchant will stick to his ledger, the lawyer to his briefs, the mechanic to his shop, the farmer to his plow, and Mr. Beck will quietly draw the salary which doubtless he honestly earns as a fearless and able, but a bitterly partisan and unreliable representative in Congress.

EDGAR NEEDHAM.

LAST GRAND

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

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SLEVIN'S MAGNIFICENT

WEST-END PARK ADDITION,

AND

Only $75 Cash Down

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On Monday, July 31, 1871,

At 12 1-2 o'clock,

S. S. MEDDIS AND MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

12,000 FEET

Of the most Desirable Property in the City of Louisville, situated on Rowan, Duncan, St. Cecilia, Park, Slevin, Harney, St. Xavier, Bank, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth streets. Lots 30 and 40 by 180 feet to a 20-foot alley. Street-cars pass directly convenient to every portion of this property. A beautiful park forms the center of the entire addition, and is so situated that every purchaser can command the use of most delightful pleasure grounds. The grand and imposing Ohio River Railroad Bridge is but a few squares from these grounds. The St. Louis Air-Line Railroad Sand Island Bridge will form its junction with the Kentucky shore, on a line directly in front of the lots to be sold on Monday.

This section of Louisville will be the terminus of the great Railway Lines centering in Louisville, and the great Union Railroad Depot will be erected in close proximity to this Addition.

TERMS—$75 cash, $75 in six months and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years.

Call and get a plat. Plats can also be obtained at T. R. SLEVIN & CAIN'S, No. 217 West Main street.

S. S. MEDDIS,
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NEW ALBANY.

Persons desiring to subscribe to Daily COURIER-JOURNAL will please leave their names with Mr. Jack P. Hannon, at the Postoffice news-stand. Carriers will deliver it at an early hour every morning. Extra copies always on hand.

There is a general complaint among merchants of exceedingly dull times.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Jacob Miller and Ella M. Loughmiller.

There are seven persons confined in the county jail—six males and one female.

The Falls Pilot left for St. Louis last evening with five barges laden with cement.

S. A. Day, Esq., of Fort Scott, is on a visit to his relatives and friends in this city.

Mr. Harvey Moore, formerly of this city, at present from Memphis, was in town yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff George Eisman has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to attend to his duties.

The German Maennerchor Society will make an excursion trip on the steamer Kate Kinney next Sunday week.

Mr. A. D. Leyden, who has been in ill health for several months, was reported very ill yesterday, with but little hope of his recovery.

Sheep-killing dogs recently destroyed twenty-five head of sheep belonging to Deputy Sheriff George Eisman at his place in Franklin township.

Miss Jennie Wolf, daughter of Hiram and Missouri Wolf, former residents of this city, died at St. Louis, Thursday, July 20th, aged twenty-one years.

The election of the officers of Friendship Lodge of Good Templars will take place to-morrow night, and those of Enterprise Lodge on Monday night.

The number of empty houses that one notes in a stroll through the city reveals the fact that New Albany is not in a very flourishing condition at present.

Messrs. James A. Hughes, Reuben Robertson, and Robert Sloan, representatives to the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, returned Wednesday night.

Dr. Sloan yesterday amputated the leg of Jackson Woods, Sr., at Greenville. Mr. Woods' leg was badly lacerated, some three weeks ago, by a mowing machine.

There were twenty-three hogsheads of tobacco received by river yesterday. This embraces the total receipts of freight yesterday, up to 6 o'clock last evening.

The membership of the different lodges of Odd Fellows in New Albany will number over 700. Hope Lodge No. 83, the largest in the city and in the State, numbers 185 members.

An up-town butcher charged a neighbor with selling his vote in the last city election for $10. This provoked a fight, for which the parties paid $19 05 in the City Court yesterday.

Quite a revival has sprung up among the different temperance organizations in the city. Quite a number of the leading young men in the city have their applications on file for admission to membership.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Odd Fellows of New Albany was held at the hall of the New Albany Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F. An interesting address was delivered by Mr. B. F. Foster, editor of the Odd Fellows' Talisman, at Indianapolis.

John Thompson and Tom Burke are the present occupants of the station-house. They are in charge of Mr. George B. Hipple working out their fines for drunkenness on the rock pile. Tommie Burke, who has grown gray in the service of his master, old Bourbon, solemnly protests that he has taken his last drop of the vile stuff that gets him in the hands of the police once a month.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Samuel Knight to Anson Surlis, 40 acres of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 5, township 3, range 6, $350; John B. Luden to Peter Jacques, lot 73, Eighth street, plat 63, $350; Peter Shaffer to Mathias Shaffer, lot in plat 232 of west half of southeast quarter of section 19, township 3, range 6, $350; David Armstrong to Milton C. Tully, southwest quarter of northeast quarter section 13, township 3, range 5, $450.

The following returns from the election held in Washington county on the proposition to levy a tax of $40,000 in aid of the Lake Erie and Evansville railroad have been received: Washington township, 515 for the road to 136 against; Madison township, 31 majority for the tax; Gibson township, two to one for the tax; Brown township, 19 majority for the tax; Stampers Creek township, 18 majority for the tax. Vernon township votes on the 4th of August. Orange county voted in favor of the tax several days ago. Salem was jubilant over the result, and celebrated the event by firing cannon, bonfires, fire-works, etc.

L. Lanhorn, Memphis, Tenn.; T. Memphan, New Orleans; L. P. Schwartz, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. L. Ferris, Connersville, Ind.; Allen Edwards, Mitchell; John Triplett, steamer Palestine; George Banes, Salem; M. L. Mouser, Dayton, Ohio; J. C. Hammon, Boston; F. D. Badger, Saltillo; W. E. Preston, Terre Haute; Charles M. Cornwall, Campbellsburg, Ind.; R. W. Brown, L. Sellinger, Cincinnati; T. K. Church, Virginia; Henry Johnson, M. A. Burdick, F. X. Holbrook, New York; J. M. Dresser, Lafayette; Thomas L. Sullivan, W. S. Lynn, Indianapolis; E. L. Clark, Fred Mitchell, Bridgewater, Mass., and C. F. Beth, Philadelphia, were registered at the Depauw House yesterday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pryor was released from the station-house yesterday on the payment of $8 70, the amount assessed against her for whipping Mrs. Elizabeth Williams. She fought like a tigress when the constable attempted to arrest her Wednesday afternoon, and he was compelled to summon a posse and place her in a wagon to convey her to Justice Monroe's office, where she was fined $25 75. She afterward was taken before the Mayor and fined $8 70. Mrs. Pryor is well known in police circles. Some few years ago she was under arrest for circulating counterfeit currency, but managed to evade punishment. At another time she gained further notoriety by stabbing a man named Creamer.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	9 A. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.

Departures Yesterday.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.

The River continues to gradually decline, with six feet scant on the Portland bar and about four feet out of the river. Yesterday opened cloudy and cool. The clouds passed away about 11 o'clock, and the sun from that hour until 4 P. M. had full sway. At this writing it is again cloudy and very warm, with indications of rain before morning. There were no arrivals or departures outside the regular packets, and but few of them, as will be seen from the port list. But little freights were moving yesterday; consequently business both at the city and Portland wharves was distressingly dull.

The Shannon will arrive from New Orleans to-morrow.

The Nat. Williams goes out at 1 P. M. to-day for Madison.

The Emma Floyd was expected in last evening from Memphis.

A new bale of cotton has arrived at New Orleans per river.

The Dove No. 2 is the Kentucky river packet to-day, leaving the city wharf at 3 P. M.

The Jones Powell, with a tow of four barges and the hull of the old Key City, are aground at Gallipolis Island.

The steamer Tarascon will leave the Portland wharf this evening at 5 o'clock for Evansville and Henderson.

The towboat Falls Pilot departed late yesterday evening for St. Louis, with five barges in tow, containing 9,500 barrels of cement.

The little tug Wm. Burnhardt, with one barge in tow, containing 100 barrels of cement and 5 tons of gas-pipe, left for Ironton yesterday.

Captain Dave Campbell has purchased the light-draught steamers Bertha and Deer Lodge, to be kept as lighters between St. Louis and Cairo.

The Gen. Buell and Gen. Lytle are the United States Mail-line packets for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

The Bermuda will be down from Cincinnati early to-morrow morning, with a large lot of New Orleans freight, to be reshipped on the Mary Miller.

The local Board of Inspectors at Nashville have revoked the license of Henry Leech, river engineer, for sleeping on duty and intoxication.

The Ada Hielman and Camelia were both due yesterday, but had not put in an appearance up to a late hour. They will leave to-morrow evening on their return trip to Cairo.

Capt. B. C. Levi received a telegram yesterday from Capt. Rusk informing him that the H. S. Turner would arrive from New Orleans Saturday and leave on her return trip next Tuesday.

The mails between Memphis and Vicksburg are again being carried by the Memphis and St. Louis packet line three times per week to the people along the river between Napoleon and Vicksburg.

On July 1, 1801, exactly seventy years ago, one of the first steamboats ever built made a trial trip on the Thames. This is the account of it given by the London papers of the day: An experiment has taken place on the river for the purpose of working a barge or any other heavy craft against wind and tide by means of a steam engine, on a very simple construction. The moment the engine was set to work, the barge was brought about, answering her helm quickly, and she proceeded at once to make way against a strong ebb tide at the rate of nearly two miles and a half an hour."

William Campbell, who is at present in command of the Governor Allen, has been steamboating in the capacity of steward for twenty-seven years, during which time he has never been in the employ of but three different parties. He owns one of the finest improved farms in the State of Missouri, and has valuable property in New Orleans, and has long since been considered a rich man, but he seemed to think that his sphere of usefulness lay in the steward's department, and has studiously shunned promotion. He is in many respects a remarkable man, and, perhaps, has not in point of ability and popularity a superior among the steamboats of the South.

The Pittsburg Commercial says: "Lyle & Co., owners of the Coal Hill and other tow-boats, have contracted with Mr. J. S. Pringle, of Brownsville, for a first-class tow-boat 200 feet long, 35 feet beam and 6 feet hold; the machinery, by James Rees, cylinders 22 inches in diameter, 9 feet stroke. She will be furnished with five steel boilers 30 inches in diameter, 28 feet long, and with all the latest and best improvements, and will be an A No. 1 boat in every respect. W. H. Brown's new tow-boat hull is still at Freedom waiting for more water. The second tow-boat at the same yard for Mr. Brown is progressing favorably, and will be in frames in a few days. Next spring will witness the largest, most powerful fleet of tow-boats that ever floated on the Western waters. Pittsburg will, by that time, own over one hundred and twenty-five boats. We regret to state that so far no fleets of large size have yet been constructed. For how much longer we will have to wait before making the announcement we don't know. They all say there is a good time coming, but don't fix the date."

The Evansville Journal has been requested to publish the following, as a matter of interest to the officers and pilots of the Cairo packets, as well as others:

U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER "GREENBACK," July, '71.

W. G. Brown, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I am authorized by William E. Merrill, United States Engineer, to say we expect to arrive at Evansville, Ind., about the 1st of September, on the way down, removing the obstructions to navigation from the channel of the river; and if the Evansville and Cairo packet companies wish to place one of their pilots on the boat, for the purpose of pointing out such obstructions as they wish removed, they will have the privilege of doing so, provided that such pilot is to be paid for his services by the packet company.

I would be much obliged to you to request the officers of the Evansville and Cairo packet boats to make me out a full and complete list, with the exact location of everything which they may wish removed, and have it ready for me by the time we get to Evansville.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant, MOSES KIRKPATRICK.

The Memphis Appeal of the 26th says: "Weather cool, with a steady rain during the day. The river here is declining slowly; at Cairo the river is rising slowly; at St. Louis the river is falling, with 7½ feet scant in the channel between the two points. Arkansas river came to a stand yesterday, after rising one foot altogether, with four feet in the channel from Little Rock out, and two feet above there. White river is falling, with five feet in the channel from Devall's Bluff out, and three feet above there. There was a fair amount of business doing on the wharf, with a good list of arrivals and departures. The inclement weather deferred shipments to some extent. The owners of the Memphis local packet companies and the St. Louis Packet Company are about to organize a mutual fuel company. Each packet is to be furnished with coal at cost prices, deducting all expenses. Outside or transient boats will be furnished with coal at the market rates. The owners of the local packets have started this movement in order to protect themselves and save all they can in fuel expenses. Coal has been advanced ten per cent. since last week. As soon as the co-operative company is properly formed we will have more to say about it. Capt. Wm. Hardwick purchased yesterday, at Little Rock, of T. A. Kendig, the steamer Clarksville, for $10,000. Capt. Hardwick will run the Clarksville in the Arkansas river and New Orleans trade."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 27.—River 6 feet, 6 inches and about stationary. Very warm.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 27.—Weather cloudy and warm; mercury 84. River fallen 3 inches. Port list—Up, Fayette, 8 A. M.; John Lumsden, 9 A. M.; Fanny Brandeis, 12 M.; Mary Ament and Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Lecialre No. 2 and Dwight Newcomb, 6 P. M. Business light. Indications of rain.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 27.—River falling; 22 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot.

CAIRO, ILL., July 27.—Port list, Marble City, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; Bee, Cairo to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to Louisville, 5 P. M.; Susie Silver, St. Louis to New Orleans; Spray, Memphis to Louisville, 4 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 P. M. River fell 3 inches. Weather cloudy; mercury 82.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Arrived—Robb, Mound City; Jas. Howard, New Orleans; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Harry Johnson and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Marble City, Memphis; Utah, Peoria; Salile, White river; Fannie Lewis, Cambridge. Departed—Beardstown, Galveston; Northwestern and Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg; St. Luke, Jefferson City; M. J. Wicks and Carrie V. Counts, New Orleans; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City. River still falling. Rain this afternoon.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—Weather delightful. River at a stand. Up, City of Chester and John Kyle. Down, City of Quincy.

LITTLE ROCK, July 27.—Weather clear and warm. River falling, with 3 feet below and 20 inches above. Arrived—Mary Boyd and Major John D. Adams. Departed—Dardanelle, Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Arrived, H. C. Yeager and Dexter, St. Louis. No departures.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—The barometer still remains highest on the South Atlantic coast, diminishing as we proceed toward the areas of low pressure, north of New York and west of Illinois. The area of low pressure is advancing over Lake Superior southeastward. The temperature has risen along the Atlantic coast and in the Ohio valley, and fallen on Lakes Ontario, Michigan and Superior. Southwesterly winds prevail from Tennessee to New England, veering to south and southwest along the Atlantic coast. Fresh and brisk northerly winds are reported from Lake Michigan. Northward and westward light rain has fallen since Wednesday, at most of the stations from New England to Missouri, and southward to the Gulf. Local storms are now threatening from Virginia to Missouri. Clear weather prevails on the upper lakes.

Probabilities—Are that storms of some severity are advancing eastward toward Illinois, with brisk winds on Southern Lake Michigan. A rising barometer, with northerly winds, will probably continue on Lakes Superior and Huron. Southwesterly winds, with partially cloudy and warm weather, will probably prevail on the Gulf coast on Friday.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Cattle, receipts 394 cars against 408 cars last week; the market is quiet, with a downward tendency; the greater part of the receipts are going East in first hands; the weather is wet; sales of 141 head, 1,050 to 1,380 lbs, at $5@5 90; 480 head, 1,330 lbs, at $7 9 head; 18 head of Michigan, 1,105 lbs, at $5 30 ℘ cwt; 119 head of Indiana, 1,179 to 1,192 lbs, at $5 37½@5 85; 128 head of Illinois, 1,170 to 1,401 lbs, at $5 40 @6; 91 head of Missouri, 1,086 lbs, at $5 25; 18 head of Texans, 1,144 lbs, at $4 50; 45 head of Cherokee cows, 618 lbs, at $3 85. Sheep are active and prices are shading upward; lambs are unchanged; sales of 1,139 head of Ohio sheep, 83 to 91 lbs, at $4@5 50; 355 head of Michigan, 84 lbs, at $4 87; 1,100 head of Indiana, 90@91 lbs, at $4 65@5 71; 174 head of Canada, 137 to 142 lbs, at $4 50@5, and 2,580 head of Canada lambs, 60 to 68 lbs, at $6 50@7. Hogs, the market is steady and prices are tending upward; sales of 532 head at $5@5 10 for good shipping.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cattle, the market is ¼@½c lower, with 2,000 head of fresh arrived and some stale still on the market; trade was dull and many go over for to-morrow, partly because they were late getting in; Texans sold at 8@9c, with some holding, for which 7c was bid; common to good Western cattle sold at 10½@12c; sales of 90 head of fat Kentucky, 8 cwt, at 11½@12c; 40 head of prime Ohio, 8 cwt, at 12c; 36 head of common 6 cwt Illinois at 10c. Sheep and lambs are doing well; receipts 3,500 head; sheep are scarce and wanted at 6@6¼c; a car of Canada, 117 lbs, sold at 6¾c; a car of thin Ohio, 76 lbs, at 5c; lambs are worth 7@9c; a few prime at 9¼c; fat lambs go quick; a car of 62 lbs State brought 9¼c; a car of 56 lbs Pennsylvania 8¼c. Hogs, prices are weaker but not lower, with 3,700 head as the receipts; they close weak at 6¼@7¼c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 2,400 bales; good ordinary 16@16½c; low middling 17¾@18c; middling 19¼c; receipts 775 bales; exports none; stock 44,786 bales. The first bale of new Texas cotton was received here to-day, classed as middling, and sold for 27c.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 19c.

MOBILE, July 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; middling 19c.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton, the market is dull; good ordinary 16¼c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 27.—The Courier reports the petroleum market as follows: sales on the upper road of 1,000 bbls, A. T. Co., at $4 42½; sales of 200 bbls, Titusville pipe, at $4 50; sales of 2,000 bbls, seller's option all the year, at $4 26. At Petroleum Center, sales of 1,400 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 80. At Rouseville, sales of 250 bbls, 46 gravity, at $4 80; sales of 180 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 80. On the lower road, sales of 1,000 bbls, spot oil, all the year, at $4 30. At Oil City, sales of 500 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 35; sales of 2,000 bbls, Charley run, at $4 80; sales of 1,000 bbls, 47 gravity, at $5; sales of 1,000 bbls, 46 gravity, at $5 02½; sales of 2,000 bbls of spot oil, 30 days, at $4 95. Late last evening the bears were in the ascendant and some transactions were effected on the upper road at decidedly weaker prices, and the same feeling ruled to-day. A limited amount of oil was put upon the market at quotations. Buyers, however, are scarce. Seller's option ruled low on the upper road; $4 40 was the best offer for A. T. Co., and Church run is offered at $4 60. On the lower road $4 80 will buy 47 gravity in small quantities, only such are wanted. There was less confidence shown by holders in Oil City, and the rates of good gravity were made at $4 95.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Cattle, the market closed fairly active; the offerings are of better quality and command higher prices; we quote the very best on sale to-day at $6 75@6 90; first quality $4 25@5 75; medium $3 37½@4 25; ordinary $3 62½@3 87½; receipts 1,880 head; sales 1,379 head. Sheep are in good demand and higher; the supply is limited; we quote fair to good sheep $4@4 75; good to extra $4 75@5 50; receipts 4,400 head. Hogs, there is a better feeling and higher prices; heavy weights are in improved demand; we quote at $7 25@7 75; receipts 5,200 head.

Turnip Seed.

1,000 POUNDS White Flat Dutch;
1,000 do Purple-top;
500 do White Globe;
500 do Ruta Baga.

In store and for sale by WIARD, McGEE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

jy22 deod6 1stp

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, '71.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney Gen.—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. P. In.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

City and County Ticket.

State Senator, 35th Dist.—R. D. STANDIFORD.
State Senator, 36th District—A. T. POPE.
State Senator, 37th District—B. J. WEBB.
Rep., 1st District—R. WOODS FERGUSON.
Rep., 2d District—J. P. SACKSTEDER.
Rep., 3d District—R. F. WAIDE.
Rep., 4th Dis., 8th ward—J. GUTHRIE COKE.
Rep., 5th District—J. M. WRIGHT.
Rep., 6th District—J. S. CARPENTER.
Rep., 7th District—R. E. CASSILY.
Rep., 8th District—G. W. ANDERSON.
Rep., Jefferson County—R. POLK JOHNSON.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

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KENTUCKY NEWS.

Owensboro taxes her citizens $1 35 on each $100 worth of property they possess.

A movement is on foot to arrange for an Agricultural and Mechanical Fair in Lexington, this season.

The erection of a new Methodist College at Carlisle is being pushed forward with energy by the trustees.

John Lewis, aged forty-three, was adjudged a lunatic in Adair county last Monday, and will be sent to the asylum.

The Democrats of Woodford county have nominated Capt. J. C. S. Blackburn as their candidate for the Legislature.

A Democratic County Convention is called to meet in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, to-morrow, to select a candidate for the Legislature.

Mrs. Eliza P. Monroe, wife of the late Judge Thomas B. Monroe, and daughter of Gov. Adair, died at her home in Pass Christian, Miss., on the 20th inst.

Mr. N. P. Berry has been elected a director in the First National Bank, Lexington, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. James T. Ware.

Uncle Tommy Jones, an esteemed citizen of Boyle county, for over fifty years a resident of that county, died last week at the ripe old age of 89 years.

United States Marshal E. H. Murray, of Louisville, addressed quite a large audience of his party friends at the court-house in Owensboro last Saturday night.

The Kentucky Central railroad offers a premium of one hundred dollars for the finest herd of one bull and five cows, at the Bourbon county fair, in September.

Last Monday, Mrs. Lina A. Peray, her daughter Kate and her little son Henry were thrown out of a wagon by the team running away, and all severely, though not fatally, hurt.

They like ice-cream in Owensboro. In fact they "go for it" vigorously. The sales of one confectioner alone have averaged over nine gallons, or two hundred dishes for the past two months.

Sunday morning last, as a little daughter of Mrs. Dimmitt, of Danville, was attempting to climb upon a horse, the animal moved and the child fell to the ground, suffering a severe fracture of a shoulder bone.

The Columbia Spectator says: "Mr. Joshua Butler slew a rattlesnake east of that town last Saturday, which measured four and a half feet in length, and wore, as a tail ornament, something like a quart of rattles."

Cyrus Graham, Jr., and Calvin Gritton, charged with committing a rape upon the person of the young [illegible] Lake, had an examining trial at Williamsburg last week, and were committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Last Saturday, Company E, Fourth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Danville, was paid off. Times were quite lively for awhile with the boys in blue, paying up "old scores," and "wooding up" as they went. That night five of them deserted.

The Danville Advocate is satisfied that Hon. Harrison Cockrill's name was used in the recent alleged Kuklux troubles in Estill without his knowledge or consent. It says that during the war Mr. Cockrill was an uncompromising Union man.

Capt. Jas. E. Cantrill, Dr. B. F. Elliott, J. N. Adams, Esq., and Judge J. F. Askew, are canvassing Scott county in favor of the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad. They have a list of appointments extending to Saturday, 5th of August.

The hod-carriers on the new Odd-Fellows' Hall at Frankfort having struck, the contractor brought a number of negroes from Lexington to take their places. Some trouble was expected to result, but after a few angry words the strikers "accepted the situation."

John Slattery, who resides on Flat creek, Franklin county, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday while he, in a state of intoxication, was galloping out of Frankfort. In falling he struck a stone wall, receiving injuries from which he died Wednesday morning.

A man named Dixon, who travels with a small show, consisting of dissolving views, was locked up in the watch-house at Lexington, on Tuesday night, for drunken and disorderly conduct. Wednesday morning he was let off by the police on his promise to leave the city, which he did without delay.

On Wednesday of last week, Miss Sallie McKee, of Boyle county, eloped with her young nephew, Thomas McKee, and was married to him at Aberdeen, Ohio, by 'Squire Massie Beasley, on the succeeding day. The bride is a sister of the Hon. Sam. McKee, now of Louisville, and her husband is the son of her brother William.

The Cynthiana News has this illustration of "strange bedfellows," that is quite as singular as the associations we sometimes see in politics: "Jno. M. Lighter, who resides near Colemansville, is the owner of two heifers, which are at this time suckling eight pigs, all of which are thrifty. The pigs do the sucking while the heifers are lying down."

The Owensboro Monitor says: "At a meeting of the directory of the Owensboro and Russellville railroad in this city, on Thursday last, Colonel R. H. Bevier, director of Logan county, was elected Vice President of the company, the important work or labor in the construction of the road through that county rendering such an official necessary."

The Springfield Republican learns that in a difficulty between J. J. Chandler and T. A. Blakey, in Campbellsville, on Friday last, Blakey was almost instantly killed from a pistol-shot by Chandler. Young Chandler is the son of Hon. J. J. Chandler, of that place. Blakey was the Marshal of Campbellsville, and is said to have been a very reckless and dangerous man.

Dr. Kelly, Collector in the Paducah district, called on the editor of the Paducah Kentuckian Saturday, to explain the statement of Secretary Boutwell, that he was behind with the Government $155,302 92. Dr. Kelly states a large part of this sum was for uncollected taxes, which he turned over to his successor, but for which he never received the proper credit.

From Paducah to Hickman by rail, and from Hickman via Clinton and Blandville to Paducah, the prospects for the corn and tobacco crops are very fine. The late rains have done the work, and Western Kentucky will make the largest corn crop she has ever done. There is not as much tobacco planted by one-third as there was last season, yet the growing crop is very promising.

At a political picnic held on Crooked creek, in Nicholas county, on Saturday last, there were no less than twenty-five fights. No pistols were used, and only a few knives, doubled fists and loose sticks and "darnocks" constituting the chief modes of warfare. Only one person was severely injured. The fights were not partisan, but merely promiscuous, outlandish rows, instigated, conducted, and continued by the spirits of John Barleycorn.

The Farmers' Home Journal at Lexington furnishes a cure for the annoying eruption known as prickly heat. The Journal says: "It is easily cured in one day by using the warm bath for ten minutes, then rubbing the part affected with lemon juice. When the eruption stings and burns, lemon juice rubbed on the part affected will give relief in a few moments. Possibly, strong apple vinegar might act in the same way. Persons who cannot get lemon juice might use citric acid dissolved, twenty grains to an ounce of water."

The Lexington Press has this item in reference to the legislative canvass in Fayette: "The colored supporters of Dr. D. L. Price for the Legislature had a large meeting at Brucetown last night, the result of which was highly satisfactory. When the business of the meeting was over, the men retired peaceably to their homes, without noise or disturbance of any kind. The Radical meeting on Monday night, however, broke up in an uproar, about fifty pistol shots being fired off, a very significant demonstration, when taken in connection with Radical harangues."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Vicksburg has a canine holocaust.

Augusta, Ga., has made a raid on the cyprians and put them to work on the public streets.

The cedar brakes around Austin, Texas, are on fire, illuminating the country at night for miles around.

Nearly every county in Florida is being swindled by a majority of inefficient and dishonest county commissioners.

Snakes in Maury county, Tennessee, are larger and more numerous than ever before. A dozen rattles and fifteen feet in length are common.

The heaviest storm that has been known in Atlanta for years visited that place on Monday. Several houses were demolished and a number of people injured, but nobody killed.

At the hanging of McGiffin in Greenville county, Virginia, last Friday, the rope broke and he fell to the ground half dead. He had to be picked up, carried to the gallows and hanged until he was dead.

Judge William Leigh and Thomas J. Green, two of the oldest and most honored members of the legal profession in Virginia, are dead. Their remains were interred at the Episcopal Church, Halifax C. H., on Saturday.

In all parts of Texas the late corn is cut short with the drought, and early corn lighter. Cotton is now beginning to suffer seriously. On some of the uplands squares are falling off rapidly. Still the crop with early rains may be heavy.

The Nashville Banner of Thursday says: "Calvin Logston, the murderer of the Galaway family, will be hung on the 21st of August. It is thought that he will be swung off in Nashville, in consequence of the insecurity of the jails in the counties in which he has heretofore been incarcerated."

Mr. John Snyder, of Salisbury, North Carolina, has a genuine horned rooster. The horns resemble the spurs of the rooster, and are attached to that part of the comb that hangs down over the side of the head. He has also several young chickens that have horns of a similar nature. What next?

A rattlesnake was killed in Arkansas some days ago, and the rattle cut from its body and sent to Memphis. There were forty-two rattles and a button. Every two years after the first, it is said, a rattle is made, which makes the snake eighty-seven years old, and one year for the button adds another to its age.

The cattle exodus from Western Texas still continues. Three droves for Kansas passed Gonzales last week, which makes a total of 187 droves, or upwards of 150,000 head, that have been driven over the Gonzales route since spring opened, against 55 droves, or about 45,000 head, for the corresponding period of last year.

Judge Long, of Jacksonville, Fla., got himself into a scrape last week, while holding court, by attempting to divide the white from the black females who attended. A black woman trespassed upon the whites and was put out, whereupon the negroes held an indignation meeting and had the honorable judge arrested for a violation of the Fifteenth amendment.

The Norfolk (Va.) Journal says: "Mr. James S. Richardson, a resident of Western Branch township, was arrested Friday and carried before U. S. Commissioner Barry, on the complaint of a white man named Council, that Mr. Richardson attempted to intimidate him and prevent him from voting the Radical ticket at the last election, by threatening to turn him off his farm. Mr. Richardson was bound over to appear next Friday for examination."

Mr. S. B. Brelsford, who lives ten miles above Houston, Texas, on the San Marcos river, brought last week a bunch of African rice, taken from a patch which he planted as an experiment. It is as large as the largest Chinese millet head, but more compact and better filled. It is easily cultivated, and can be raised more successfully than in Kentucky, where it is extensively used in place of the Carolina rice and common hominy. The yield, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, was fully equal to the average in that State.

A colored man in Buckingham county, Va., on Saturday, was returning from the field, riding his mule with the plow-gear on, and in attempting to put down a basket without alighting, scared the mule, which whirled around suddenly and threw his rider, and at the same time his feet and legs became entangled in the gear. His dog, seeing his master in distress, made an attack upon the mule, which became more and more alarmed, and took a run of about a mile with the man dragging at his heels until life was extinct.

A countryman who brought his watermelons from Chattahoochee county to Columbus, Ga., for high prices, and was forced to sell them at 7½ cents apiece, soliloquized after this fashion: "Yes, this is a nice price to git for my 'millions' after haulin' of 'em thirty-five or forty miles. I was offered a quarter for 'em in Cusseta, but like a fool I thought I could do better in here. The people of Chattahoochee is talkin' of gettin' up a big barbecue to build a railroad to Columbus. I can't see what in the h—l they want to come here for."

The Memphis Avalanche publishes the story of the seduction of a young girl by her brother, who has fled to parts unknown. From repeated questions asked the girl, it was learned that her unnatural brother had first led her from the paths of virtue when she was but fourteen years of age, and since that time has been criminally intimate with her repeatedly. About 4 o'clock Tuesday morning she gave birth to a fully developed child, which, in company with its mother, was doing well that evening. The young lady is about seventeen years of age, the youngest of a large family; highly educated, beautiful in face and charming in manner, she has always been regarded as an especial pet.

An exceedingly lively time is anticipated at the Republican State Convention of Louisiana, which convenes on the 9th of August next at the Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans. So intense is the feeling between the opposing factions—or, in other words, between the Warmoth and the Dunn and Carter factions—that it is more than probable the convention will prove a stormy one. The object of the convention is to elect a new State Central Committee, which committee controls the nominations throughout the State, as it has the appointment of all parish committees. The present State Central Committee is inimical to Gov. Warmoth, and upon their re-election or the election of their successors will come the grand battle of the convention.

The North Carolina papers favoring "convention" cite among their reasons for supporting the measure the following: "That under the present constitution the General Assembly must, commencing with the year 1880, 'lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, to raise a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of our public debt'—a debt brought upon us through official fraud and corruption.' A convention will provide relief. That to collect the taxes to be levied by the next Legislature, unless a convention be called, will be ruinous and cause the selling out of thousands of men of small estates. The very homestead of a man would be taxed to a sum amounting to over eighty dollars, and the homestead is not exempt from being sold for taxes."

The Governor of Texas is said to be violently opposed to the reassembling of the Texas Legislature in September next, for the reason that the Legislature intends to repeal the election law, police law, the odious militia law, and revise the tax law, and probably impeach the Governor himself. The Governor would rather risk a Democratic victory in December than be shorn of the despotic power he now wields through the laws in force, besides the terror of being removed in September. Mutterings in Texas are loud and deep over the taxes, and the Radicals begin to see the beginning of the end. The Governor, however, is by no means master of the situation, and that the Legislature will meet under the programme laid down above is certain, but whether they will have the nerve to carry out the measures proposed, time can only determine. The feeling thus engendered will, however, make the Legislature support measures to which the Governor is opposed, and will render the passage of the bills finally, much easier. It is also probable that the Radical State organ, the State Journal, published at Austin, will soon change hands.

Mr. MORTON speaks to-night at Weisiger Hall. Democrats should go and hear him. It will refresh and strengthen them for next week's work. The Indiana Senator is a good aggravator, and that is about all we need just now.

Mr. MORTON thinks that Governor HOFFMAN will be the Democratic nominee for President. Anybody, as far as Mr. MORTON is concerned, but Mr. HENDRICKS. The Indiana Senator is interested, among other things, in home affairs. Mr. HENDRICKS is strong in Indiana. Governor HOFFMAN is not. Hence, in Mr. MORTON's judgment, Governor HOFFMAN will be the Democratic nominee, and Mr. MORTON has been so successful in chalking out a policy for the Bourbons that he really fancies he is a prophet for the entire Democratic organization.

A Troy (New York) paper says that two years ago a lady died in that city and left her real estate to her nephew, with the proviso that if he ever offered the farm for sale the property should be forfeited to a certain church. The place was offered for sale a few months ago, and the church instituted suit, but the courts have just, and justly too, decided that the conditions of the will were against "public policy," and have declared the provision null and void. And now, how about the future salvation of the church which thus attempted to swindle the young man out of his property under cover of law? This thing happened in a section of country which sends missionaries to Africa and Asia!

The course of the Kuklux inquiry has shown, if it has shown anything, that violence at the South, like violence everywhere, is the result of a purely criminal and by no means political process. The developments which recently appeared in these columns show the same thing. Kukluxism seems to have become a convenient name for all sorts of outlawry. Certainly the Kuklux are not organized, they do not move in concert, they have no party belonging or object, they are not confined to any class. That which is called murder in Massachusetts and burglary in Ohio becomes Kukluxism in Kentucky. That which is ascribed to viciousness in Illinois is ascribed to Democracy in Georgia. Had the late New York riots occurred in South Carolina they would have been set down to the account of the disloyal people of the South.

The chief feature in the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay nobody but the bond-holder and the office-holder. The loyal claims commission is a sham. The court of claims itself is a mere figure-head. Mr. BOUTWELL's idea is to show a decrease in the public debt by paying one class of creditors at the expense of all the rest. Now and then a Republican, who has the Secretary's back-door, may get a thing through. But, as a rule, all claims are ignored. Those that come from the South are thrown aside without ceremony, and a man's Democracy is a certain sign that he is going to be swindled if he has any dealings with his government. It is hard to say and believe these things of men who call themselves American citizens. But they are true. A more monstrous and cruel outrage was never set up over a people than that which goes under the name of the Treasury Department.

The Chicago Post says, and very justly, too: "It looks more and more as if Admiral ROGERS' attack on Corea was quite unnecessary and brutal. This is what we at first apprehended. What right had that bluff sailor to survey the harbors and run up the rivers of a peaceful nation against the protest of its Government? Is that either justice or good breeding? What right have we to enforce our special civilization on any people? Indeed, can civilization be imposed by the intercession of bombs and rifled cannon? The eleventh commandment, 'Mind your own business,' is as good for these United States as for any other nation." And now, while you are at it, what right has President GRANT to keep a fleet at San Domingo for the purpose of defending that miserable fraud, BAEZ, against CABRAL and all other enemies who have the right to attack him without the permission of the United States? Let this conundrum go with those propounded by the Post, and let the friends of ROGERS and GRANT answer them all at once. It is one of the faults of the present Administration and its followers that they think they must do as they please, whether right or wrong, and particularly if wrong.

The disposition of the Radical newspapers to make as much as possible out of the Davis scandal is pretty conclusive evidence as to its malice. What motive but one that is vindictive can they possibly have? Mr. DAVIS is not in active political life. He is in nobody's way. Why pursue him? If it is meant to make out a case against Southern society, which seems to distress the Memphis Appeal, Southern people have reason to be reassured. The conduct of the Northern press, if it be as representative as it professes to be, is in every way discreditable to Northern society. In a matter of this kind, however, no question of society or of locality is involved. That which is charged against Mr. DAVIS has been charged against many men as eminent as he, from ALEXANDER HAMILTON to DANIEL WEBSTER. Just now it does seem that those who are guiltiest cast the most stones. The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle is no saint itself; yet it leads the attack.

A new car-brake has been patented by a New England inventor, and was successfully tested last week on the Providence and Worcester railroad. It is called the electric brake, and is thus described: Each car is furnished with a three-cup battery, placed under the seats, entirely out of sight. Two cords, similar to the common bed cord, one dark and the other light, pass through the train connecting with the engine, thus placing the entire train under control of the engineer. One cord puts on the brakes and the other lets them off. Each car is independent of the other, and each can be operated by a single movement. The train running between Providence and Woonsocket, at a rate of over forty miles an hour, broke up in nineteen seconds. The cost of maintaining the batteries is very slight, as they require to be charged only twice a month. We would recommend this patent brake to the Bourbon Democrats. They are going to the dickens at such a tremendous rate of speed that it would be impossible to check them up in nineteen seconds with any sort of a brake, unless you were to break their necks; but if they could be stopped in as many days or as many weeks it would do quite as well.

The declaration of President THIERS in the French National Assembly that the French Government would pursue a policy of conciliation and friendship toward Italy, has put an end to the hopes of the Catholic clergy and the Holy See in regard to a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Aside from the reasons advanced by the aged statesman of France, who declared all intervention of France in her present state in the Roman question inadmissible, the mere fact of the great popular demonstration that took place at the entry of King VICTOR EMANUEL into the Eternal City shows conclusively that the occupation of Rome is no mere forcible usurpation, but an act grateful to the vast majority of the inhabitants of that city. An attempt made in view of this fact to reinstate the Holy See in power, made by French bayonets, would look anything but well for the rising young republic, aside from the danger of such an undertaking, which Prussia would certainly not suffer to be accomplished without having something to say in the matter. President THIERS has seen this, and we have no doubt that the intelligent part of the French people will applaud his conduct. It is doubtful what resolution the Pope will take, although the probabilities are that he will remain in Rome, and unwillingly enough accept the situation, as there is, it seems, no way in which he could better himself. No country would receive him on more favorable terms than Italy, to which he is moreover attached by all his habits, and by the predilections of all that surround him.

A Survey of the Field.

The voluminous and interesting political resume which was copied from the New York Herald and published in yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, adds a curious and suggestive chapter to the history of the times in which we live. The Republicans are united on Gen. GRANT as their candidate for President next year. As Gen. SHERMAN says, in his chaste and soldier-like way, "GRANT knows the ropes." Moreover he is in possession—a great matter in a revolutionary period—and has at his command an army of retainers kept at the public expense. His party dare not throw him over. In the absence of a more imposing leader and in the presence of a very imposing array of Presidential fortifications, it would not be safe for the Republicans to play fast and loose with the man for whom they seem to have a sneaking sort of feeling compounded of dread and contempt.

It is just possible that, in fairly estimating General GRANT's moral shortcomings and deficiencies of culture, the country has underated his force of character and forecast. That he has the gambler's cunning and the gambler's recklessness has been illustrated over and over, and had he been sober in his younger days he might have signalized his career by triumphs at the card-table instead of the convivial board. But, placed in a situation to play with advantage and largely staked, he displays a quality that is also characteristic of the professional gamester, and that is a cool and practical ability in the work of organization, based upon the sordid impulses of human nature. GRANT seems to understand how to build upon the weak suit of those about him, and, being himself of a coarse and indelicate fiber, he is not restrained by any squeamish qualms about appearances. Thus he is at once strong and disreputable, an over-match for the better men of his party, and the very man for such men as MORTON and CAMERON, both of whom are gamblers by nature. The fabric which these three have put together cannot be resisted inside of the Republican party. It rules Congress, and it will rule the Republican nominating convention. It has the virtue of being thoroughly vicious, led in the upper house by a politician who is as astute as he is corrupt, and in the lower by a mountebank who answers all the purposes that were served by the late Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, and, indeed, serves the purposes of the GRANT-MORTON ring better than Mr. STEVENS could serve them were he alive. So GRANT will be renominated and the Radical line of battle will be pretty much what the Indiana Senator has laid down.

The Democracy, on the other hand, are at sea. Ten years out of power may purify a party, but they do not usually compact it. No one prominent Democrat can be said to carry a majority of his associates with him. There is a curious similarity of strength all round, and a blanket might cover those who have been entered thus far. Outside of the party there are CHASE and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and GRATZ BROWN. There is some talk of TRUMBULL, who is a good man, but weak, and of DOOLITTLE, who lacks a good, sounding, Presidential name. The fall elections will decide something. If Pennsylvania goes Democratic, General HANCOCK will take the lead. If the Democracy lose the autumn fight, then there will be a good deal of figuring among the politicians outside of the Democratic party. All these points are touched upon in the Herald's review, and furnish hints for speculation.

We live, indeed, in fitful times, and parties and politicians are, in the main, but pensioners upon Providence. The old race of great men has not quite passed out. The new generation has not yet come fairly on. The stage is occupied by a set of middle-men, who have just wit enough to swim with the current, and are not pressed down by cumbrous antecedents. The men who produced the revolution still remain outside of the grave, but that is all. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is as inanimate for all useful political purposes as Mr. SEWARD, and Mr. TOOMBS is equally dead to the uses of this world. The young fellows—the fellows with fresh ideas and active impulses—the fellows who derive their sustenance from the present and think and move in contemporaneous accordance—yet linger in the background. Both parties are at their wits' end for '72, and must do rather as they can than as they would for leaders.

French Finances.

The proposed retrenchments in the French Budget by which the Government expenses of France were to be reduced to such a figure that that country might have some chance of recovering speedily from her financial distress, have been found to be utterly impracticable. In a recent speech of the Chief Executive of France, ADOLPHE THIERS, that veteran statesman declared that with the utmost care only a retrenchment of two hundred millions of francs could be made on the regular budget of the empire, and that the additional interest, and the expenses incurred by the foreign occupation, more than three times outweighed this saving. The budget had then to be increased, and now amounts, altogether, to two thousand four hundred and fifty million of francs, or almost five hundred million of dollars.

This is an enormous amount, but nevertheless it can be borne by a nation whose annual production exceeds seventeen milliards of francs. The increase of the taxation will be four hundred and seventy-three millions of francs, but this is to be raised more by indirect taxes and stamp duties than by direct taxation, and therefore the burden will not fall so heavily on the citizens as it would have done otherwise. Besides a comparatively large sinking fund, two hundred millions of francs is set apart, much larger than during the Empire, where only twenty millions were provided for the purpose. This large sinking fund has been rendered necessary by the present and future exigencies of France, which, on account of the enormous sums it will have to pay in the next few years, will have to contract loans in the European markets to a pretty considerable extent, and whose credit would suffer too much unless such a measure were taken.

The principal retrenchments in the budget were effected in the budgets of war and navy, but even there it was not so great as had been expected. It was found that the imperial administration had not so much expended uselessly great sums as it had misapplied the money spent in a vain and foolish manner. While the necessities and real wants of the army were neglected, the public funds were wasted in mere useless pomp and empty parade, that were found to be utterly useless when the time for action arrived.

"Truthful James."

There be two JIM FISKS in the field, and both of them are colonels. Number two is Colonel JAMES L. FISK, of Montana. He is not numbered among the railroad princes of the realm, but is known to fame only as a four-penny politician, lobbyist, and bogus claim-agent. While in Philadelphia not long since he wrote a letter to his friends and fellow-citizens in Montana, which found its way into the newspapers of that wild region. He tells the people out there what he has learned by "free and unrestrained intercourse" with the Congressmen at Washington and the officers of the Administration. He says Montanians have, by the election of a Democratic Delegate to Congress, rendered themselves "obnoxious to the strong majority in Congress, together with the President and his Cabinet ministers at the heads of the departments;" that by continuing to send Democratic Delegates they will be out of the pale of governmental favors, and "endowments we so much need," including "not only the principal, but the interest also, on all the obligations owing to us from the Government," will be withheld until the people of Montana change their politics. The letter goes on to say:

> If Montana will but send a Republican to Congress as the result of the coming campaign, I take the responsibility of saying that there will be nothing within the bounds of reason which she may ask of the Government that will not be generously and promptly granted during the very next session of Congress.

This man FISK is well known as a persistent lobbyist and the agent of all sorts of bogus claims against the Government, and he is anxious that Montana should bolster up his rascally business by sending a Radical Delegate to Congress. Democratic Montana cannot hope for justice from Congress. Radical Montana could hope for and could have everything, whether just or unjust.

☞ The New Bedford Mercury says: "CHARLES D. WRIGHTINGTON, a mechanical genius of Fairhaven, has recently completed a miniature engine, perfect in every detail, of about one mouse power. The boiler is three inches long, and the machine contains over 800 pieces, some of which are of gold. It runs finely." We understand that this engine has been purchased by the Cincinnati Enquirer and will hereafter be used in running the editorial department of that cheap reprint of last year's almanac.

☞ A Boston journal says: "Cincinnati has ice-water drinking fountains provided by the city. They work well, are not very expensive, and are thought to be of great value in checking the formation of habits of intemperance." But you know they are not. If Cincinnati suspected that they injured either the whisky or the pork trade to the amount of fifteen cents per annum, she would tear them up by the roots at once.

☞ The Boston Times tells us that "General BUTLER being in the field for Governor, the acts of his past life will be pretty thoroughly discussed by his critics. We hope they will not omit to tell us the circumstances of that diabolical scheme hatched by him, a few years ago, when he attempted to starve his own mother." Nobody blamed him for that. She had no business to have such a son.

☞ The New York Star asks: "Had the military the right to fire before the Riot Act had been read?" We certainly think so; for, if they had consented to read the Riot Act, the chances are that the mob would then have demanded the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and perhaps a few chapters from the Congressional Globe.

☞ "Poetical talent," says the Albany Journal, "appears to be hereditary in one case at least, a son of the poet TENNYSON having just won a prize for a poetical essay." If poetical talent is not hereditary in all cases, the poetical inclination of the parent to write the school or college essay of his son certainly is.

☞ The Rochester Chronicle says: "Somebody makes the point that 'all the poisoners from BRINVILLIERS to MARTHA GRINDERS have been women.'" But it is a very stupid point. The worst of poisoners are the men who make and sell Cincinnati whisky, and none of them have ever been women.

☞ Gen. BUTLER declares that if he is elected Governor of Massachusetts he "will make Boston as hot for the rumsellers as he made New Orleans for the rebels." Then, if he *is* elected, the Bostonians, during his administration, will have to stir their whisky-toddies with pewter spoons.

☞ It was rumored the other day that Gen. BUTLER had been drowned. And the people of Boston believed the rumor, utterly forgetful of the fact that a man who is born to be hanged can *never* be drowned.

☞ They have a newspaper in India called the Punjaub Bird of Good Omen. A newspaper could never feather its nest in this country with such a name as that.

CITY ITEMS.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.
Remember the great sale in Slevin's West-end addition. The handsomest property ever offered at auction. Do not fail to attend, Monday, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ If you want a good lot convenient to business attend the sale on Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, this evening. Thos. Pearson and S. G. Henry & Co.

☞ Rough skin made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ This evening, Messrs. Thos. Pearson and S. G. Henry & Co. will sell that very desirable vacant lot on the south side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. The sale will take place immediately after the sale by Messrs. Hansbrough & Friest of the house and lot belonging to D. J. Mathews.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.
Buy a lot on Monday, and you will not leave your family homeless and dependent on the charities of the world. Provide a home at your own price and on long time. The sale in Slevin's West-end addition offers the best inducements. Do not fail to attend, July 31st, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co., S. S. Meddis, Auctioneers.

☞ After the sale by Messrs. Hansbrough & Friest of the beautiful residence owned by Mr. D. J. Mathews, on the north side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, we will sell the adjoining lot, fronting 37½ feet on Walnut and extending southwardly 186 feet to an alley. Thos. Pearson and S. G. Henry & Co.

Satonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]
NEWBURG, IND.
I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.
J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.
Only $75 cash. The most favorable terms yet offered and the handsomest property in the city, convenient to two street-railroads, and one being built through the property. Slevin's West-end addition at auction July 31st, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis, Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Planing-mill in Newport, Ky., Saved by the Babcock Fire Extinguisher.
The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 27th, says: "The planing-mill of Johnson & Hardy, on Isabella street, between Goodman and Harris, was discovered to be on fire about half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames, which were first discovered in the engine-room, extended rapidly to the roof, and for a short time it seemed as though the building would be destroyed. Fortunately for the firm, they had lately purchased two of Babcock's fire extinguishers, and these machines were brought into requisition, by which the fire was quickly subdued. The damage to the mill will probably not exceed two hundred dollars."

Rockcastle Springs.
Bruce's line, leaving Crab Orchard on Tuesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Louisville, is the best organized and most reliable route to the springs. W. Bruce, proprietor of the line, is always along giving every attention to make the trip pleasant. So states a returned passenger. jy28 deod3

One Trial Suffices
to prove that Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder is superior in every respect to any other ever manufactured. It is put up in one-fourth, one-half, one, and five pound cans, which contain that quantity of powder by actual net weight, while the majority of baking powders offered fall short from one-eighth to one-half of what is represented. Ask your grocer for Dooley's, and you will not be satisfied with any other. Manufactured by Dooley & Brother, 69 New street, New York. jy24 eod3

The Prettiest Woman
in New York society last winter was a rough-skinned, freckled-faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair but stimulates its growth and prevents it from falling out or turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. jy10-eod&w1m

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&w1y

MARRIED.

PARSONS—BELKNAP—At St. John's Episcopal Church, on the 27th inst., by Rev. G. M. Everhart, D. D., E. Y. PARSONS, Esq., to Miss MARY S. BELKNAP, of Little Falls, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN—On Monday, the 24th inst., at Allendale, Nelson county, Ky., JOHN R. ALLEN, in the 58th year of his age.

Thus has passed away another representative business man of the city of Louisville. For many years Mr. Allen ranked among our foremost business men, and none were more successful.

A man of undaunted courage and unconquerable will, he established a reputation for honor and integrity that has never been questioned.

The last seven years of his life have been years of affliction and pain, yet he has never been heard to murmur, but bore ever with cheerfulness the dispensations of Divine Providence.

He passed away without a struggle, and his noble features, stilled in death, calm and peaceful, gave sweet token of that peace and tranquility his soul will enjoy in the bosom of his Redeemer.

His remains have been deposited by the side of his ancestors, a literal gathering to the "land where his fathers have gone before him," to rest until the last great day, but his memory will be ever kept green in the hearts of many sorrowing friends. L.

HON. O. P. MORTON,

—OF—

INDIANA,

WILL SPEAK ON THE

POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY

—AT—

WEISIGER HALL,

FRIDAY,

July 28th, at 8 P. M.

MEN OF ALL PARTIES are urged to attend. Ladies specially invited. Front seats in the main hall reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them.

Saratoga Pavilion Spring Water
THE most effective remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Diseases of the Kidneys. Sold by hotels and druggists. Send for circular to PAVILION AND U. S. SPRING CO. General depot 113 Chambers st., N. Y. je30 d1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Perilous Season.
Glorious and delightful as the Summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels. jy24 eod3&w1

CONSUMPTION, Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has proved in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here, then, comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they **"Leave no Sting Behind."**

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A Supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He and his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Sirup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Sirup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oc21 deodly-MW&F

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.
EUREKA R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
J. D. ORRILL, H. P.
E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.
Called meeting of Excelsior Lodge, No. 258, F. & A. M., this (Friday) evening, July 28th, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for work in M. M. degree.
HENRY T. JEFFERSON, W. M.
ED. WINKLER, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 27, 1871.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, August 2nd, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To improve forty feet in width of Baxter avenue, from the north side of Bridge street to the north side of Broadway street, excepting the space occupied by the rails and timber of the street railway, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Marshall street, from the east side of Clay street to the west side of Shelby street, by recurbing and repaving the gutters on both sides with block stone.

To improve the unpaved portions of Broadway, from the east side of Eighteenth street, north of Broadway, extending west 200 feet to the west side of Eighteenth street, south of Broadway, if extended, excepting twenty-five (25) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

jy28 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Will reopen under new management
AUGUST 22d,
For the Reception of Guests.

THE spacious building has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. The proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared neither pains nor expense to secure that end.
TWEED & GARFIELD, Proprietors. jy28 d26

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
Refitted and Furnished,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Fare ... $2 50 per day.
fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Prop'rs.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON, PROPRIETORS.
This hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
oc9 d1y WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
YOUNG GROUSE,
Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,
AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Big Bone Chewing Tobacco.
FOR sale at the factory, Eighth street, corner of York. Also all my other brands. Beware of all five-pound boxes except those bearing my photograph and my trade mark, the mastodon thereon. I have no agents in this city.
jy28 d2 BIRCH MUSSELMAN.

Notice.
I WISH to sell my interest in the store of Tandy & Tandy, which is doing a good business—about fifty thousand per year. A good reason given for selling. J. W. TANDY.
Eminence, Ky., July 26. jy27 d12

Chemicals.
5,600 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
300 lbs Chloroform;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Drugs.
100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;
For sale by ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Specialties.
DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "
ARTHUR PETER & CO.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Notice.
HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, LEXINGTON, KY.
A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, deceased, Agent of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and after diligent search cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issual of a new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued.
G. D. BUCKNER,
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 18, 1871. ap19 WeFr3m

Notice.
ALL persons are warned not to purchase a note given by Col. Farrell to Thos. Sadler, and indorsed by him to Mrs. Ann Austin, as I lost it on or before the 18th of July, 1871. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. MRS. ANN AUSTIN. jy26 d3*

Consignment.
A LARGE consignment of Collier strictly pure and pure Lead; just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices by
EDW. WILDER & CO.,
jy22 d10 215 Main street, marble front.

Coal Tar and Coke
FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address
R. F. JONES, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy15 d3m

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
AT ST. LOUIS, MO.,

OFFERS to students of both sexes facilities for securing a thorough English, classical, scientific or legal education, not inferior to those furnished by the best schools and universities in the United States. It consists of the following distinct departments:

1. Academic. Course of study six years, embracing all common English branches and studies preparatory to the higher departments. Corps of teachers numbers 19, with Prof. Geo. B. Stone as principal.
2. Mary Institute (for girls). Course of study very extended. Corps of teachers numbers 15, with Prof. C. S. Pennel as principal.
3. Collegiate. Course of study four years. Graduates receive the degree of "B. A." Faculty consists of 15 professors; M. S. Snow, registrar.
4. Polytechnic. Course of study four years, the work of the last two years being almost wholly professional, in the four directions of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, and Chemistry. Degrees conferred: "C. E.," "Mech. Eng.," "Min. Eng.," and "Chemist." Faculty consists of 11 professors; C. M. Woodward, dean.
5. Law. Course of study two years. Degree conferred "LL. B." Faculty consists of 8 professors; Geo. M. Stewart, dean.

Total number of students in all departments last year, 531.

With accomplished and experienced teachers in every department, the university claims the support not only of Missouri, but of the whole West. The pervading spirit is that of honest, hard work. Indigent students who are good scholars are generously provided for. Unfurnished rooms and facilities for boarding clubs can be obtained by students in college and polytechnic departments. The apparatus and field instruments are new and extensive, the chemical and physical laboratories very complete, and the university buildings spacious and well located.

Apply for admission to law department the first week in October, in all other departments on Saturday, September 9, at 8 A. M.

For further information apply to the officers named above or to
jy28 d12 Fr&Mo WM. G. ELIOT, President.

Glendale Female College.
THE first term of the eighteenth collegiate year will commence September 19th. Its aims, facilities, and general superintendence will be the same as for years past, with such improvements as a long experience in the work of education has suggested. For catalogues and information address as heretofore,
REV. L. D. POTTER,
jy28 deod2&w1 Glendale, Ohio.

THE MISSES LANE
WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,
NO. 295 First street. N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The Fourth annual session will begin on Monday, September 4, 1871.
jy7 d1mex3a

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
COMPRISES
THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
1. School of Latin. 2. School of Greek. 3. School of Modern Language. 4. School of Moral Philosophy. 5. School of History and English Literature. 6. School of Chemistry. 7. School of Natural Philosophy. 8. School of Mathematics. 9. School of Common and Statute Law. 10. School of Constitutional and Civil Law and Equity. 11. School of Physiology and Surgery. 12. School of Anatomy and Materia Medica. 13. School of Medicine and Obstetrics. 14. School of Applied Mathematics. 15. School of Analytical, Industrial, and Agricultural Chemistry. 16. School of Natural History and Agriculture. [Professor to be elected.] ☞ Provision made for classes in Mineralogy and Geology, Hebrew, Political Economy, Practical Physics, Medical Jurisprudence, and Sanskrit.

Diplomas and Certificates of Proficiency are given in the separate schools.

The following Degrees are conferred: 1. Bachelor of Letters. 2. Bachelor of Science. 3. Master of Arts. 4. Doctor of Medicine. 5. Bachelor of Law. 6. Civil Engineer. 7. Mining Engineer.

The expenses of the student, exclusive of text books, clothing, and pocket-money, amount to from $365 to $395 per session of nine months, of which sums $220 to $250 are payable on admission. Session opens Oct. 1st. For catalogues, address CHARLES S. VENABLE, Chairman of Faculty, P. O. University of Va.
jy24 Mo&Fr3

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Near Baltimore, Md.
THIS Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the States, principally South and Southwest. Its location is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. R. H. ARCHER, Ellicott City P. O., Md. jy24 eod3m

MT. ST. BENEDICT ACADEMY.
CLASSES in this well-known Institution of learning (formerly "Cedar Grove Academy") will be opened on the first Monday of September.

The school is under the direction of the Loretto Sisterhood, and is provided with a corps of teachers in every way fitted to train the female mind in those sciences and branches of knowledge, which pertain to a thorough education. The school is situated in the Portland suburbs of Louisville. It is surrounded by several acres of shady grounds, and the location equally healthy and beautiful. Send for catalogues.

References can be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, or any of the Catholic clergy of Louisville, to Hon. B. J. Webb, J. C. Webb & Co., or T. & R. Slevin & Cain. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, Ky.
jy23 SuWe&Fr tsel

Fine Arts.
PROF. C. PERING will continue his Art School during vacation. Terms per course of ten lessons payable in advance; drawing, $5; water-color, crayon, or oil painting, $15. Residence 61 West Walnut street, between Second and Third.
jy16 SuWe&Frim

FOREST ACADEMY.
Select Male School.
ITS number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as ample as those of any college or university.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced and laborious instructors, Professors Blackwell and Arnold.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The most desirable advantages of rural life, with home comforts, are secured to all pupils.

This institution boards and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.
jy2 deod3m B. H. McCOWN.

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

SPIRITUALISM.

N. B.
MADAM HEIS, the celebrated clairvoyant, spirit-seer and test medium, is now giving most wonderful and pleasing consolation to her numerous visitors at No. 154 Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jy26 deod1m

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.
THE first call of 20 per cent. of the Falls City Hall and Market-House Company will be due on the 1st day of August next, payable to the Treasurer, John Fransmann, on Market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
GEO. RATTERMAN, President.
G. P. ARBEGUST, Secretary. jy23 dtaug1

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.
Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.
NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.
FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address
jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.
THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,
je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.
FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.
je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

ROCK SPRINGS,
Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R.
(Formerly known as Dr. Caspari's Rock Spring Water Cure.)
THIS healthy, beautiful and picturesque place of resort, within 14 miles of Louisville, and on an elevation of some 500 feet over the same, is now open for the reception of boarders. The hotel building is new and elegantly fitted out, and will be kept in first-class style. The bathing facilities at Rock Springs form a splendid attraction, and consist of warm and cold baths, showers, douches and vapor baths. Regular conveyances will daily meet the afternoon trains at Pewee Valley Station. Circulars can be obtained in this city at the book-store of Dake & Helmus, west side of Fourth street, between Market and Main streets, and at the drug store of Pfingst Bros., corner of Eleventh and Market streets. For terms and particulars please address C. G. ENGLEMAN, Manager.
Rock Springs, Pewee Valley, L., C. & L. R. R., Kentucky. je14 WeFr&Sutaul

PROFESSIONAL.

WE, the undersigned, take pleasure in adding our testimony to the merits of Dr. C. B. Norris as a thoroughly scientific Oculist and Aurist.

During his residence in the city of Memphis, now over four years, he has been called to treat many intricate diseases of both the eye and ear. Devoting his whole time and earnest study to these specialties alone, he has obtained a proficiency in the art of their special and peculiar management which is seldom attained in these branches of medical science, and we have no hesitancy in saying that all persons afflicted with these specific maladies could do no better than to place themselves under his charge, morally confident that his specific remedies will guarantee in every instance (when he promises) a radical cure.

ISAAC T. CARTWRIGHT, Memphis, formerly of Louisville.
JNO. D. ADAMS, Pres't Mem. & Arkansas River Packet Co.
LEON TROUSDALE, Sec'y Chamber Commerce, Memphis.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, Wholesale Druggists, Memphis.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., Cotton Factors & Wholesale Grocers, 268 Front st., Memphis.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO., Wholesale Druggist, 340 Main st., Memphis.
N. SCHWARZENBERG, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, 234 Main st., Memphis.
J. A. J. SMITH & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 225 Main st., Memphis.
E. P. BATES & CO., Commission Merchants, 264 Front st., Memphis.
S. ROSE & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 196 Front st., Memphis.
TRADER & CO., Cotton Factors, No. 9 Union st., Stonewall Block, Memphis.
A. J. ROACH & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, 314 Front street, Memphis.
D. C. & H. M. LOWENSTINE, Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, 322 Main st., Memphis.
F. F. BOWEN, 17 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.
S. HINSON, Dentist, 233 Main st., Memphis.

Refer to C. P. Moorman, John T. Moore, Z. M. Sherley, Oliver Lucas and Capt. W. C. Hite, Louisville.

☞ Dr. Norris is now at the Louisville Hotel, and can be consulted for a short time. jy23dtf

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1861,

By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.
LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His [illegible] opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private troubles. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, [illegible] by mail, [illegible] cents each, both for [illegible] cents, [illegible] pages. All the [illegible] the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

DR. LANCASTER,
A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse **positively** and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED
in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who **pretend** to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja20 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.
This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.
Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. } PRICE 25 CENTS
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. } PRICE 25 CENTS
It is the great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Hosiery.
500 DOZ regular make White Cotton Hose;
50 doz Lisle Thread "
50 doz Balbriggan "
2,000 doz German "
2,000 doz Domestic "
1,000 doz British Brown Cotton ½;
1,000 doz German " ½;
1,000 doz Children's & Misses' Cotton Hose;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Notions.
NE Plus Ultra Pins; American and Howe Pins; New England Pins; White Agate Buttons; Fancy Agate Buttons; Pearl Agate Buttons; Pearl Shirt Buttons; Pearl Sacque Buttons; Bone Pant and Fly Buttons; Horn Pant and Fly Buttons; Brass, Silvered, and Japanned Pant and Fly Buttons; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 Iron, Glacee, and Cotton Shoe Laces; Corset Laces; White, Linen, and Cotton Tape; Linen Bobbin; Linen Floss; Cotton Floss; Silk Floss; Saddler's Silk, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, and 20; Dexter Knitting Cotton; French Working Cotton, from No. 1 to 12; Skirt Braid; Cotton Welting; Cord; &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
jy16 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 ... square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—... square for each insertion for the first ... 20 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; ... months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than ... cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City ..." 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements ... price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines ... Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

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COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, '71.

SMALL TALK.

Only 258 Jews in Ireland.

Sixty-eight colleges for females in the United States.

"Rural salad-worry" is the fashionable name for a Chicago picnic.

Four California ladies, with hook and line, caught 1,000 trout in a day.

The New York Mail wails over the double baby: "She are dead; they are gone."

A slandered woman in Allegan county, Mich., took corrosive sublimate and died in horrible agony.

Chicago having carried her odorous river to the Mississippi is now trying to induce Bungtown to buy out the Chicago Post.

When a man puts up at a Chicago hotel he sees in the papers next morning that he has "reined in his foaming valise at the Tremont."

Donn Piatt has set up a howl because his exchanges steal from him. He ought to study Alexander H. Stephens' style of paragraphing.

The Nashville aeronaut saved himself by crawling down a factory smoke-stack. If he had come down in PittsburgH he would have been better sooted.

Mrs. Amy Frank, of Pennsylvania, has 500 living descendants so far, and she is only 90. Mrs. Amy may be a very amiable woman, but she has used the Franking privilege rather freely.

Ben Wood says "that he has not for years had any connection with the Kentucky or any other lotteries, except to sue the men who controlled them for money they have swindled him out of."

Patrick Burns, of St. Louis, whose sentence of death was commuted to ten years' imprisonment, still refuses to accept the commutation. He prefers the gallows, and the honor of "dying game."

Mr. Fuller, the editor of Happy Hours, knocked down a Chicago rough twice the other day, and subsequently threw him down a flight of stone steps. These religious editors are the most muscular of Christians.

The Chicago Times doesn't know much about juries. It says: "The juror who would convict a person for any alleged crime when there existed the ground for a reasonable doubt of his guilt, would not only commit the crime of perjury, but, upon slight provocation, almost any other crime."

The Chicago Republican adopts this method of introducing its list of marriage licenses: "The Clerk of the County Court wore a diamond pin in his shirt front and a sardonyx smile on his brow as he slung out dispensations to throw teakettles at each other to the following couples, yesterday."

Indianapolis is to have a new paper in October, to be called the Evening Journal. The new "organ" is designed to be an afternoon infliction of the Indianapolis Journal, and will be edited by that chaste writer and genial theologian, George C. Harding. James Henry Woodard is announced as "manager," and Mr. J. Schuyler Colfax is expected to retire and become a valued contributor.

The fools haven't all gone from Chicago. George Terry was arrested there the other day for a disgusting offense, and the friends of George Torry, a lumber inspector, now come out in a newspaper card and say that George Terry is not George Terry, and that George Torry "is possessed of a high moral standard, and is an exponent of morality to such a degree that he would not idly look at a lady. He is very polite, kind and *lady-like* in his deportment, though not effeminate, and highly esteemed by his fellow-lumber inspectors."

The pensive Chicago Republican contemplates the coming of Louise and Lorn, and puts forth questions: "When Prince Arthur was in America, did not the Eastern ladies scramble for the plum-stones which he left upon his plate, and wrangle charmingly for the honor of dipping their lace *mouchoirs* in the basin wherein he had laved his royal hands? Has not the American snob abased himself for years at the Tuileries and besought with fervor His Imperial Majesty—rolling the words like a sweet morsel under his tongue—to spit on him, to kick his free-born posterior, to do him the unspeakable honor of cuckolding him? Knowing all this, who wonders that full of scorpions is our mind when contemplating the gloomy days which September holds in store for this republic?"

A Long Branch letter says: "I am informed that at Howland's hotel there is a very unhappy husband. His wife, of one of the first families in Philadelphia, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, has an ungovernable appetite for strong drink. She has to be watched as closely as a candidate for the lunatic asylum, to prevent her from disgracing herself and family at the dinner table. When wine is being used she suffers the 'torments of the damned.' The very sight of it excites her much in the same way that a red flannel petticoat stirs up the cussedness of a mad bull—the figure is coarse, but expressive. She has no control of herself, and in order to keep temptation out of the way her dinners are usually served in her room. I pity her, and her husband more."

FOREIGNERS.

It is said in Paris, both by Legitimists and Orleanists, that the proclamation of the Count de Chambord has ruined by far the best chance the Monarchical party has had since 1848, and that the hopes of the elder branch must now be set at rest for several years to come.

The Kolnische Zietung says that negotiations are pending with the German Postoffice Department for a reduction of the single rate of postage on letters from Germany to America, via Belgium and England, from ten to seven cents, thus making the rate over that route, which is much shorter, the same as via Bremen or Hamburg.

The following telegram from its own correspondent appeared in the London Evening Standard of the 12th inst.: "It is reported, on doubtful authority, that a regular battle took place on Sunday between a French regiment of the line and the Bavarians, at Nogent-sur-Marne. The Bavarians stopped the train conveying the Frenchmen to Lyons, and before the officers could interpose the men got out of the carriages and attacked the Germans with their swords. About a couple of hundred men were placed *hors de combat* before order could be restored."

An eccentric Scotchman, Farquhar McKenzie, recently died in Castleton, near Thurso. More than thirty years ago he took to his bed through religious excitement, and in course of time his body assumed such an abnormal condition that the slightest cold affected him in the most painful manner. The air had as far as possible to be excluded from his bed; his hands had to be kept gloved, and his only communication with friends who visited him was through a pane of glass fastened in the curtains. With all this, he appeared to be quite in possession of his senses, and by many persons was regarded as a kind of oracle.

A private letter from Madame Parepa-Rosa to a friend in New York says: "I come to you in the dear old States with renewed vigor, and all my energies put up for work, and doing it as well as possible. Both Carl and I have been at work for our season now for over eight months, and all is very well arranged, I believe, and we will eclipse our former doings, I hope. My voice is in excellent trim, and I am working hard learning new parts. We are going out every day to balls, parties, and operas, and I feel quite strange at having nothing but pleasuring. We leave, please God, on the 29th of July, on the Scotia, and a few days after my arrival in New York I am going to Sharon Springs."

The Solicitor General in the early part of the Tichborne trial began dozens of questions with the words, "Would you be surprised to find?" and so long did he continue to use them that the query became famous, and at length formed the subject of a cutting cartoon in one of the comic papers. After that, Sir John varied his phraseology, and toward the end of the case the stereotyped query never passed his lips. It seems, however, that the phrase is not to be dropped so easily as the Solicitor General might wish. In the Divorce Court the other day, a member of the bar caused a burst of laughter by asking of a witness who denied having done something, "Would you be surprised to find that you did?" And the merriment was increased when Lord Penzance quietly remarked, "Remember you are infringing on a patient."

Roasting an Actor.

[From Donn Piatt's Capital.]

Lord, how I did laugh at old Dean, father of Julia Dean, one night. He was playing that funny old king to Booth's *Richard*, one infernal cold night in Buffalo. When Booth stabbed him the awkward old duffer fell flat on the register of the stage. Some devil of an actor seeing this, ran down and told the wild Irishman at the furnace that everybody was freezing on the stage—to rush up the fires. We who were in the secret watched the result. First the dead king broke into a profuse perspiration while *Richard* was delivering his long soliloquy. How the dead king did sweat! But, as the fire increased, he began to wriggle and squirm. The audience was startled to see the body quiver and the legs give little post mortem kicks not in accordance with the text. We could hear him mutter to *Richard*:

"Hurry up, cuss it, hurry up! I'm roasting here!"

But Richard continued rolling out his heavy thunder as slow and deliberately as if his royal highness were resting on a bed of roses. At last when he groaned out, "Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither!" his departing majesty rose up and walked off the stage, rubbing his back as if he felt ridiculous, to the utter amazement of the audience. But Booth was equal to the occasion. Striking an attitude he roared out:

> Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
> Without our special wonder?

Dean got a black eye and a broken nose while attempting to kick the Irishman.

THE TALE OF A TRAVELER.

A New York Herald Correspondent Discouraged at the Eccentricities of Mr. Davis, and "What he Calls an Adventure."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

[New York Herald Memphis Letter.]

The burst of patriotic indignation that greeted Mr. Davis' speeches at Atlanta, Augusta, Marietta and other places has now happily subsided, and it is with no purpose to revive it that the writer, who was at the time of their delivery traveling in the South as a special correspondent of the Herald, publishes the following account of a brief but remarkably unpleasant interview he had with the Chief of the Confederacy in regard to them. Circumstances of a nature that need not be detailed have prevented his doing so earlier; but the facts in the case are of a character that have not spoiled by keeping; indeed they have improved, like good wine, with age; and, besides, people have now perhaps sufficiently recovered their political good humor to laugh over them.

I was in North Carolina when that notorious verbal outbreak at Atlanta was received by the managers of the demonstration with dismay (for they had, as they thought, taken precautions that Mr. Davis should say nothing in public that could have any political significance) and by the thoughtless mob before the balcony with an applause which was probably only half sincere, though it was wholly injudicious and mischievous. A telegram from New York hurried me to the scene of the opening oratorical campaign of the rebellion redivivus, but I arrived there too late to catch and interview its Grand Mogul. Mr. Davis had already departed for his home and his insurance office in Memphis, and I soon heard that he had reached there, after having been dragged, half-dressed, out of his sleeping-car to shake hands with his friends at Marietta, and after having received at various other points along their route noisy ovations, which, as I found out afterwards, expressed a great deal more curiosity than popularity. Indeed, that region is the very last part of the Confederacy naturally inclined to do honor to Mr. Davis; although true to rustic instincts, it hailed his arrival as a sensation to be made the most of. But for Mr. Davis' tyrannical and arbitrary removal of Joe Johnston in the teeth of the earnest remonstrances of all the principal officers of the rebel army of the West, the people of Georgia and the adjoining States, from which that army was raised, are confident that Sherman's march to the sea would have been a terrible Federal defeat, that would in all probability have changed the ultimate result of the contest. It is easy to be seen, therefore, that Mr. Davis does not number many very devoted friends among these same honest gray-coats, who have had, as they deem, such sad reason to know his real character.

I spent a week or ten days in calling upon several prominent Southern leaders, and they all, with the solitary exception of Bob Toombs, denounced Davis' utterances as in the last degree ill-timed and indiscreet, while they regarded the ambiguous, slipshod, hazy language in which some of his ideas were clothed as calculated to lend plausible color to any extreme interpretation that an opponent might choose to put upon them.

"But Mr. Davis," said one very distinguished gentleman, whose name, if I were at liberty to mention it, would be recognized as one that before the war, stood as high as that of Davis himself, "was always conspicuous for his imprudence and his deplorable unsoundness of judgment. No one respects certain traits of his character more than I—his honesty, his devotion to principle, his courage, &c., &c. But he was never fit for a political leader, and he hasn't got the first qualification of a statesman. His mind is absolutely devoid of the power of foresight, and it has no perception of the relative importance of things. Why, only a week or so before his capture he was childishly earnest in his belief of the ultimate triumph of the Confederacy as in 1861. They had a Cabinet meeting at Washington, Toombs' home, and Davis astonished his associates by gravely talking, with a sincerity that struck them dumb, of the operations beyond the Mississippi. Davis was so blind to the true state of affairs that not one of them had the courage, as I have been told, to undeceive him. And you remember his speech at Charlotte, of course—that one after the surrender."

And thereupon my informant went on to say that he did not know exactly what Davis now really thought of the situation, but he was sure that no appreciable proportion of the Southern people were prepared to resist the authority of the United States Government. This last opinion was shared by every one else I spoke to, and I noticed that the more obscure the man who spoke, and the more careless and spontaneous, therefore, the utterance, the more pronounced was the disavowal of Mr. Davis' character as a representative of the present temper of the Southern people.

Just as I was setting out for Memphis—indeed, only twenty minutes before the departure of the train from Atlanta—I was introduced by a journalistic friend to a gentleman who had just arrived in the city and who professed to know, by personal communication with Mr. Davis, what his real sentiments were. My name and my official character of Herald representative were formally announced, and we plunged hurriedly into the discussion of the Atlanta speech. My new friend bitterly complained of the gross misrepresentation that had been made of the words uttered, and of the animus that inspired, as he thought, this malignant distortion of their fair meaning. He said that Mr. Davis had no desire or purpose to again appeal to the sword, and that though he could not "accept," yet he was strictly willing to "tolerate" the situation until the Northern people again recovered their political reason and returned to the principles of the Constitution. To enforce his position, which I demurred to as being a rather rose-colored construction of Mr. Davis' oration, he produced a letter written and signed by the fallen rebel chieftain. It was a sheet of note, not letter paper. If I remember rightly, my new friend read a line or so of the epistle and handed it me, with the second page open. I thought of the departing train and hurriedly read down the page and part of the next one, and saw that the wording agreed substantially, so far as Mr. Davis' deliciously cloudy verbiage can be held to bear any exact meaning, with the explanation that had just been given me of his sentiments. There was, above all, the one phrase, which seemed to express so much, "tolerate the situation," in black and white, in Mr. Davis' own script. I cannot recall exactly the wording of the context, but it was much as follows: After complaining of the attitude taken towards him by the Northern press, he says: "You and my other friends in Atlanta understood far better than myself the danger of my words being misconstrued. I had no wish to advise the Southern people not to tolerate the situation." Then the letter bemoans and laments the sad pass in which the vanquished chivalry politically finds itself, in words of sentimental buncombe which an eye experienced in such matters would certainly look upon as "intended for publication," so plainly does their tone smack of the operation commonly known as "playing to the galleries." Finally, I believe, this precious epistle concludes by paying the gentleman addressed a compliment he doubtless deserved, in regard to some article he had written, and asks him to kindly forward him another copy of the paper in which it had appeared, as Mr. Davis wished to keep it, in memory of the writer, and had given away the first one sent him.

I asked permission to make a verbatim copy of the letter; but this was refused, as I supposed, on the ground that it contained besides these public opinions other purely personal matters.

While on the cars, however, after due deliberation, I concluded that I had a clear right to use the purport of the letter, as it had been originally given me by my informant, for although he had been specially warned at the outset that I was a Herald correspondent he had forthwith talked earnestly and vigorously to me in Mr. Davis' defense, and had showed me the letter, without exacting any pledge that I was not to use the information thus acquired. As it is well known, the code of newspaper morality requires simply that no given pledge of secrecy shall be broken. So long as no explicit promise of silence is exacted facts, letters, marriages, crimes, frauds, anything that the public cares to hear about, however obtained, is regarded as lawful spoil.

On arriving at Chattanooga I dispatched the following:

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 13, 1871.

I saw a private letter from Jefferson Davis to Colonel Styles, of the Albany (Ga.) News, in which

HE COMPLAINS

of the manner in which his speeches at Atlanta and Augusta have been misconstrued by the Northern press. He says he never wished, directly or indirectly, to counsel the Southern people not to

TOLERATE THE SITUATION.

He thinks they ought to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the Northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in recent Congressional legislation. He disavows most strongly anything like

A REVIVAL OF ARMED RESISTANCE.

There was one part of his Atlanta speech which was not reported. Before saying that he did not accept the situation Mr Davis asked any Northern reporters, who might be present, to take particular notice of his words, and he then said that he did not desire to be understood as advising anything like disloyalty to the Government.

It reads harmlessly enough, doesn't it? I dare say many a Radical who read it at the time laughed grimly and said to himself, "Some infernal Copperhead correspondent trying to whitewash the old villain who starved our boys in Andersonville and Libby?" Whereas the truth was that I simply wished to carry into practice the Herald principle of "equal and exact justice to all men." My Radical critic, however, will laugh a good deal more naturally and heartily when he hears the pleasant reward I got for my trouble.

I duly arrived in Memphis, and on a certain Saturday morning made my way to the unpretending little office of the life assurance company to which Mr. Davis, for $1,000 a month, sells his name, which is, perhaps, worth something, if not much, and his services, which are said to be worth just nothing at all. I passed through the outer office and was shown into the private room of the president. It was a good-sized apartment, but very scantily furnished. A fresh-looking, cleanly swept carpet of some green pattern seemed, indeed, almost the only inanimate object in the room that was worth looking at.

It was several years since the first and only time I had previously seen Mr. Davis, and I then saw him under vastly different circumstances. I remember waiting one night in a hack at a pier on North river, at half-past one in the morning, until the steamer that brought him up from his prison at Fortress Monroe should arrive. All New York was agog at what some regarded as the impudence of this unseasonable and prolonged visit to the Empire City. It was said that some of the victims, or the friends of victims, of Southern prisons had resolved to assassinate him. When the boat, therefore, reached the wharf, he timidly and hastily entered a carriage, his friends filled up a couple more vehicles, and we all galloped briskly up deserted Broadway to the New York Hotel. Mr. Davis went in by the side door and hurried to his room and gave himself out to the general public as sick, though he found himself well enough to receive the congratulations of tried and true Copperheads like Jack Rogers, who were able to pass the ordeal of an examination by his genial brother, General Jo. Davis. While he staid at the hotel, detectives guarded its every avenue, but rumors of an attack were whispered about, and though the police were certain they had no foundation. Davis, or perhaps his wife, judged it best for him to find another refuge. He, therefore, stealthily crept out of the hotel at the dead of night, and in a carriage hurried to the residence of Mr. Charles O'Conor, at Fort Washington. He was there twenty-four hours at least before the sharp-scented reporters of the New York press discovered his flight. The writer, who had been detailed by the Herald to accompany Mr. Davis to Montreal and report his movements, called on Mr. O'Conor, and requested to be furnished with information as to Mr. Davis' departure. Of course Mr. Davis was too scared to trust a stranger with a secret like this, which he was persuaded involved the safety of his skin. While I was waiting, however, to see Mr. O'Conor Mr. Davis himself by accident entered the room. He was then indeed a melancholy spectacle. His figure stooped as though he were bowed down by a terrible remorse for the blood that, perhaps innocently and believing himself in the right, he had fruitlessly shed; his step was feeble and uncertain; his whitened hair was over long and but indifferently cared for, and his face, thin and withered, spoke, yet more sadly than all else the bitterness of the past, and the harrassing dread that haunted him in the present and the future. I looked upon him and—yes, I could not help it—I looked upon him with pity, even though I then believed him guilty of having connived at the murder of Mr. Lincoln. I am glad to know that he is now clear in the eyes of good men of that last terrible infamy of guilt; but he presented so pitiable a picture of misery and despair that, double-dyed murderer as I then deemed him, and standing as he did in the dark shadow of that ghastly suspicion, I could not mentally refuse him sympathy. Better, thought I, that he had died as his dupes did on an honorable battlefield than to totter through his evening of life in such abject sorrow and humiliation as this!

And now, how changed! His figure has once more recovered its straightness and elasticity; his eye is again bright, and his form, though still, as ever, spare and slender, seems vigorous, muscular and well nourished. I was astonished to see how completely he has thrown off that burden of grief and mental torture that once so plainly oppressed him. But I could discern, on closer scrutiny, clearly-marked traces of the terrible agony through which he has passed. The face seems to have been drawn together, and set in a mould that expresses rather resolute endurance than contentment and happiness. Look at the mouth, and you will see that the lips hold themselves one to the other, as though by some stern and unremitted effort of will; and the thin, sharp, peaky nose and high cheek-bones seem to mutely proclaim a soured and silently querulous spirit. It has not yet become a face that speaks of peace of mind or resignation; you fancy, on the contrary, that but for the pride that sparkles in the clear steel-blue eye and in each nervous, impatient move of form or feature, it would melt forth into some healthier expression of the hidden canker-worm of sorrowful remorse that lurks behind and beneath. But perhaps I am prejudiced. All I can say is, that that is the impression I got of Mr. Davis as soon as I saw him, and before he took it into his head to insult and quarrel with me.

"Good morning, sir," said Mr. Davis, as he heard my name and pointed to a chair. "Where have you been?"

"North Carolina and Georgia."

"Do you know anything of a dispatch that was sent to the Herald from Chattanooga about me?"

"Yes; I sent it myself."

"And who gave you authority to speak for me or to say what I think?"

"Well, sir, I suppose the letter ——"

"Ah! where did you see that letter?"

"In Atlanta," said I, wondering more and more what was meant by this strange catechising. I did not dream that Mr. Davis would take the dispatch I had sent as a deadly injury, and, so far, his manner was quiet and gentlemanly.

"In Atlanta. And who showed you that letter?"

The nigger now suddenly became plainly visible in the fence. I saw Mr. Davis was mad, and was temporizing to find out how his letter had got abroad. Whatever may be his other faults, he has at least this virtue, that he would make a very bad lawyer. He can't hide his real feelings long enough to successfully cross-examine a witness five minutes. Of course I was now fully warned, and made up my mind not to divulge the wished-for information. To have done so would have been no breech of confidence; but I did not choose to be wheedled or bullied out of it, so I answered quickly—

"That I must decline to tell you."

"Well, sir," proceeded Mr. Davis "that dispatch was false; I don't believe you ever saw that letter."

"But, Mr. Davis——"

"Excuse me one moment." And here Mr. Davis quickly passed out into his outer office and, as I believe, armed himself with a pistol, and asked his clerk to keep a good sharp lookout for whatever might occur. It was an altogether unnecessary precaution, if this supposition be true. I have been South twice, have made long visits each time, have been in all sorts of rough places, and never carried a pistol, and never had the slightest occasion to use one on any previous occasion. I do not pretend to be a fighting man, and unless pushed to the wall and actually attacked never should fire upon a fellow being. Even then I would rather be taken for a coward and save myself by flight than live with my hands blackened with the stain of blood shed in a private quarrel. Those are strange and ignoble sentiments, no doubt, in the eyes of a Southern cavalier like Mr. Davis, who, we can all easily believe, has outlived any squeamish scruples about the sanctity of human life. He must have learned though that thousands of men who hold similarly unworthy opinions can march into a battlefield at the bidding of Fatherland and bear themselves like men who are afraid to die only in a bad cause.

Mr. Davis came back into the room, and at once took up the conversation in a much bolder tone. I need not detail it at length, though it was very short. It was much the same in substance as that already given; but it was all one-sided. At first I endeavored to reason with the irate President, but he would listen to nothing, and cut off my sentences as remorselessly and arbitrarily as he would have done my head if he had still been the chosen lord of 8,000,000 of people and I had been at his mercy. There was only one special point in it that need be noticed. I confessed, of course, that I had not weighed every sentence in his letter, though I was too polite to add that, even if I had, his literary style is too obscure to be readily understood. I told him that I had only read the second page.

"But you said just now that some one had read it to you. You see you don't tell the same story."

"That is true, too."

"How can it be," pursued the ex-President, and, like jesting Pilate, when he asked, "What is truth?" would not stay for an answer. Of course, my readers will see from the explanation I have previously given, and most of them would be sharp enough to see without any explanation, that it is possible for a man to read a letter, the part or whole of which has also been read to him.

Mr. Davis now worked himself into a perfect frenzy of passion. His eyes glittered with rage, and one might suppose him some malignant serpent, whose fang of death had been taken away from him, but who still retained, even in his present impotence, the evil passions that marked his former power for ill. He talked along for a minute or so, and finally wound up by roaring out in stentorian tones,

"You are a liar and a puppy, sir."

I rose and at once said, "After that, Mr. Davis, I had better go."

"Yes, sir; clar, clar," was the response; Mr. Davis, in his wrath, relapsing into the negro pronunciation of his section.

And I "clarred." But I shall never forget the closing scene before my exit. There was the man before me whom the "Markis of Big Boosey" once nominated for the Southern crown, trembling with rage, his fists clenched, his features distorted with hate, and longing, as I believe, for some movement or gesture on my part that might excuse him, or one of his myrmidons, who were looking on from the front office, in the eyes of a Southern jury for taking my life. That is what I call an adventure. Nowhere else in the South, however, was I ever for a moment treated with discourtesy, much less insult, and I do not now wish to hold up Mr. Davis as a representative Southern gentleman. I do not think either that that unlucky dispatch was the real ground of Mr. Davis' maniacal fury. I believe it was rather the remembrance of a certain other article in the Herald that greeted his Atlanta speech.

Some of Mr. Davis' old friends will find it difficult, no doubt, to believe that I was not in the wrong on some point that I have not explained. They remember him only as he was in the old days, when he was still a polished, courteous, though perhaps not very genial, Southern gentleman. They forget that he has been soured by misfortune and embittered by that most poignant form of despair—disappointed ambition. Especially is this the case just now. It is no scandal to repeat what you will hear all over the South—that Davis, perhaps unconsciously and without intending it, but none the less sadly, was bitterly jealous of the nobler popularity of Lee with the Southern people. Davis would stop at no sacrifice to secure that same meed of loving devotion that Southern hearts cheerfully gave towards the chief of Arlington, to say nothing of the respect that his unselfishness, gallantry and personal purity earned him at the North. While Lee lived Davis knew that he himself was only second in the affections of his people. Now that Lee is dead, however, the fallen President hopes to fill his place. The speech at Atlanta, so I have been told, was inspired by that ambition. But he is doomed to disappointment, as every one who knows the South is fully aware. Love is only won by love, and Mr. Davis was too arbitrary in his use of power and too selfishly personal, even in his devotion to the South, to ever gain any warmer feeling than respect, mingled, perhaps, with sympathy and gratitude.

I am by no means the only victim of Mr. Davis' injustice. If I chose to hunt them up I think I could fill a score of columns with true anecdotes of the personal wrongs which Mr. Davis' infirmity of temper has led him to commit. One only will suffice. Mr. Davis boarded, some months ago, at the Peabody House, in Memphis. It is a rule of that hotel that no meals shall be served after certain hours. Mr. Davis came in late one day—either to breakfast or dinner, I can't say which—and rapped at the door of transparent glass that forms the entrance to the dining-room. Just inside, through the glass, he could see the form of a negro waiter.

"Let me in," cried he in a tone worthy of a deposed Emperor.

"Can't do it, sir," retorted the darky. "After hours, sir. Can't serve anything here after such a time."

"Let me in," again cried Mr. Davis in louder tones.

Again came a repetition of the first response.

What! Should the once nearly king of eleven States be thus held at bay by an infernal Fifteenth amendment? Perish a thought so base!

Bang! mash! ting! went the glass panel as Mr. Davis' fist forced its resistless way through, and the glittering fragments shivered on the floor.

And where did Mr. Davis' fist ultimately go? My informant told me into the pursy stomach of the over-fed Ethiopian. I hope, however, that this is an exaggeration. Mr. Davis would never aim so low and run so imminent a risk of hitting below the belt and violating the rules of the P. R.

"Anyway, that nigger howled, you bet," added the gentleman who first told me this story, which I afterwards heard corroborated by other and authentic witnesses.

And, after all, Mr. Davis came off second best. For it is quite a dangerous thing, as any one can demonstrate by personal experiment, to dash your hand through a pane of glass. Mr. Davis' paw was gashed badly in several places; he was led bleeding from, perhaps, the only field of strife his gore ever stained, and was seen for some time afterwards walking the streets of Memphis with his arm in a sling.

Here is another example of the dignity and quiet gentlemanly forbearance and gentleness which Mr. Davis displays under his misfortunes. But fancy what such an autocrat would have been if he had become the anointed ruler of the Southern people.

I am not mislead by prejudice when I add that Mr. Davis is very unpopular with the majority of the people of Memphis. Not that he has done anything to them especially, but they comprise a great many old soldiers, and among old rebel soldiers he is nowhere popular. Indeed, I am told that his social circle is very restricted, and is, even at that, largely feminine in its character. What an outrage it is to charge women with being fickle and untrue in their abstract attachments! The men in the South are largely willing to accept the situation, but I don't think you will find a new departure lady Democrat in the whole length and breadth of the land. Any way, Mr. Davis is cheered in his sorrowful old age by the charming adulation of a choice coterie of Memphis beauties.

"How are you, Mr. President?" sigh they, with respectful look and subdued voice. "For you are our President, you know."

That is a touching and interesting conversation, which I am told upon reliable authority transpires almost every day in Memphis. I guess, though, the day I called on him Jeff must have somehow been deprived of his customery sugar plum of this character. That may be what made him so savage.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

A Gathering of Angry Protestants—An American Union Party Proposed.

"Never," and Hisses.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, July 26.]

The disagreeable rain storm of last evening did not prevent the assembling of between two and three hundred persons in China Hall, West Baltimore street, in answer to a published notice signed by "Wm. T. Henry, Secretary," announcing "a meeting of the Protestants of Baltimore." Soon after 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by electing Walter Gammel President, M. J. Mills Vice-President, and William T. Henry Secretary. It was found necessary, before proceeding to business, to appoint two Sergeants-at-Arms to remove the crowd from around the speaker's table, which seemed the center of attraction at the early stage of the proceedings. After order had been partially restored, the President rose and explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of forming a Protestant Association. There is no one, said the speaker, who is familiar with the recent attack on the Orange procession in New York, and who heard of the violation of the laws of the State and city by the mob, but will agree, that in the event of what may happen in the future, it is necessary and important for the Protestants of the United States, and especially of Baltimore, to form an association, and let the Catholics know that Protestants have rights which they are bound to respect. [Cheers].

We shall maintain our civil and religious rights, and demand respect in any public as well as private expressions of our religious preferences. [Applause.] This, the speaker said, was the object of the meeting, and after returning his thanks for the honor of being chosen President, he retired, and soon after introduced to the meeting Hon. J. J. Stewart, who was received with loud applause.

Mr. Stewart, after stating that he had been unexpectedly called upon to address the meeting, declared himself in full sympathy with its purposes; if he thought the meeting had assembled in a spirit of sectarian bigotry and for furthering the sectarian purposes of exciting a spirit of persecution he could not be in harmony with it. The speaker was proud of the civil and religious liberty that existed in our country, and he defied any Catholic in the city to deny that religious liberty should not exist at Rome as well as in Ireland. He did not propose that any sectarian spirit should enter into the politics of the country, but it has been asserted that these meetings are the result of the late New York riots, and are in sympathy with the Orangemen.

A voice—Hurrah for Hoffman.

Continuing, the speaker said you might well hurrah for Hoffman, who is now being hanged in effigy, for, although he came in at the eleventh hour, he deserves for his act the thanks of all lovers of civil and religious liberty. All persons should have the right to public processions, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians, or Quakers. We are to preserve our liberties, free and unrestrained. [Cheers.] It has been said that by the recent procession of Orangemen in New York the religious sentiment of the Catholics was offended. [Laughter.] Then these sensitive persons had better have remained away from the procession and then they would not have been offended. [Cheers.]

We want freedom of conscience, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; if processions are to be prevented from parading let it be done by law and not by the mob; this thing of public processions may require municipal action, for we have them now, both black and white, but in the absence of any law bearing on the subject, the speaker contended that all should have the privilege of walking [laughter and applause]; and if, by so doing, they offend the sensibility of a certain class of citizens, that class must be taught reason, and if necessary, removed out of the way [applause]; these people must be pacified, and must learn not to be offended at the sight of an Orangeman. [Cheers.]

There was one Orangeman whom it afforded the speaker the greatest pleasure to see—the man who rode at the head of the Orange procession in New York. [Loud applause.] He had in him the elements of right and strength, and would have suffered martyrdom in the cause of equal rights. Alluding again to what he termed "this offending the religious sensibility of certain people," the speaker referred to the recent Catholic procession in Baltimore in honor of the Pope, and said, while many disliked to witness the procession, there was no voice raised against it. It passed through our streets with its monuments and fireworks, with its soldiers armed with bayonets, under the flag of the Pope. [Hisses.] Cannon were fired in honor of what?—in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to a foreign throne, and these Catholics demand the restoration of a King to a throne from which he was deposed by his own people, and the King a priest. [Cries of "Never" and hisses.] This action of the Roman Catholics the speaker declared to be an effort to involve this Government in foreign troubles, as well as mixing up religion with politics. Such an act as that of the Archbishop of Baltimore [hisses] coming to the mass meeting of Catholics with resolutions prepared, the speaker declared to be an unmistakable effort to mix up politics with religion, and involve us in foreign troubles by attempting to interfere with the religious liberty of Italy. [Cheers.] On the banners of the Catholic procession inscriptions were emblazoned demanding the restoration of the Pope to his temporal power, and that the glorious Italian unity which has been struggling for three centuries shall be destroyed [cries of "Never," "Never"]; that liberty for which the patriot Garibaldi drew his sword. [Loud cheers.] If there was any event next to the unification of Germany which merits the approval of the civilized world it is the unification of Italy and the making of Rome its capital. [Applause.] This last triumph should be celebrated in this country of religious freedom, and the speaker would suggest that the 12th of September next be selected as the day for a public procession of Protestants in this city, and hold a general rejoicing in honor of the only religious freedom that has been permitted in Rome since the days of St. Peter. [Cheers.] A Protestant can worship in Rome to-day, and if he thinks anything of his religion he will deem it worthy of celebrating the release from bondage. [Cheers.] Perhaps, however, you may be refused the privilege of parading through the streets of our city. [Laughter.] Continuing, the speaker declared that the procession of Catholics—demanding the restoration of the Pope, denouncing Victor Emanuel, and attempting to subjugate the religious liberty Italy now enjoys—was quite as obnoxious to the Protestants of Baltimore as the Orange procession of New York could possibly be to the Catholics of New York. The speaker next alluded to the present condition of the Pope, who, he said, it is charged, is a poor prisoner; but he is not so terribly stricken with poverty as one is led to believe by the speeches and statements of Archbishop Spalding. This robber, Victor Emanuel, gives him $600,000 a year, which is just twenty-four times the salary of the President of the United States. He ought to be able to exist on that. [A voice—and he is a single man, too. A second voice—and has no children. Laughter and applause.] Continuing, the speaker said: This is drawing it rather too hard to say the Pope is suffering from poverty. The speaker had no desire to assail him or other of the Catholic church, but in a movement for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty we must array ourselves against its enemies, no matter from what source they come.

These are my views, said the speaker, in conclusion, but whether they express the views of all I see around me I am not prepared to say. [Several voices exclaimed, "They do."] If so, said the speaker, as he withdrew, you can express yourselves to that effect.

As the speaker retired he was greeted with deafening applause, and, on motion, a vote of thanks was tendered him by the unanimous voice of the meeting for his address, of which but a brief outline is given above.

The secretary of the meeting next read the following:

Resolved, That each ward in the city be requested to hold meetings for the election of three delegates, to meet in this place (China Hall) on Tuesday, August 8, for the formation of an American Union party.

The resolution was adopted with acclamation, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

HARLAN AT HOPKINSVILLE.

He Meets with a Big Reception, but Disappoints Everybody—The Black Orators from Tennessee.

Republicans Dejected.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 25, 1871.

In keeping with his appointment—a part of the programme each Radical aspirant for notoriety, if not for office, has religiously kept, no matter how many promises have been broken in other directions—the beacon-light of Black Republicanism, Gen. John M. Harlan, whose clarion notes, in the estimation of his adherents and admirers, would forever silence his ablest opponents, gave us yesterday one of his longest tirades, which, while utterly devoid of one single sentence worthy to rank as a manly and honest argument, has no parallel in the annals of political warfare for unblushing egotism and shameless effrontery, considering the record of that heroic martyr at the shrine of principle. His "anecdotes," as he styled them, were an insult, not simply to the intelligence of his auditors, white and black, but outstripped in grossness his most vulgar peers in that particular line of illustration. I hold myself as your correspondent responsible for this assertion. I have no personal ends to serve, write in no bitterness of feeling, but the truth must be told; personal admiration of the man must go; his political status, however jubilant his party may now be of victory, will surely be understood, and that speedily, stripped of all disguises, and clear to the most ignorant negro in the land as the noon-day sun.

We, of Hopkinsville, are always on the *qui vive* for anything in the shape of a novelty, whether it is an animated piece of anatomy or a patent churn. We go for it with a vim, and yesterday was not an exception. Long before the hour that was to herald the actual presence of distinguished guests on Christian soil, a crowd to the number of 3,000 had collected around the depot. It was a scene the artist on canvas might have essayed to sketch, but not the poet laureate. The Radical element was out in full force, and yet despite the yells and shouts and cheers of the excited throng, beside which the inhabitants of the Fejee Islands would cower in dismay, the would-be Governor of Kentucky looked lonesome as he alighted from the cars. His spirit, it was easy to see, was chafed at the idea of such a preparation and such a reception by a delegation of two! Small boys and large ones, mothers with children in their arms, lawyers, doctors, merchants, in short every department of business was largely represented; even the chickens wandered hither from neighboring yards, and to cap the climax the dogs set up a howl (I mean the two-legged animals peculiar to certain sections of the Radical camp) that was refreshing because it was new.

But there was another side to this picture. Equally enthusiastic, but not ridiculously noisy, hundreds of Democrats, tried and true, in response to a call by the Young Men's Democratic Club, were present to welcome their guests. Considering principles and not men, and remembering the dictates of common courtesy, a carriage was in waiting to escort Messrs. Elias Polk and Andrew Foster, of Nashville, to the court-house, who, by special invitation, had come to address the colored people of Christian upon the issues of the day between now and the August election.

Arriving at the court-house, those of the vast crowd who could not find standing room within, filled up every available space in the ante-rooms in the rear portion of the building, the hall-way and balcony in front, while hundreds of every shade of color and opinion lined the main thoroughfare as far as the eye could reach. I shall not attempt even a synopsis of the addresses then and there delivered; suffice to say, the "Old Gray Eagle," as he is familiarly known throughout Tennessee, made the very welkin ring with the force of his logic; and, more than once, a renegade "nigger" was forced to exclaim, "That's so!" Once a slave, and familiar with all its phases, he called upon his colored friends to pause ere it was too late, and decide for themselves which party had their interests at heart. With the air of a gentleman accustomed to decent society; with earnestness in his manner, and candor written all over his face, he gave a well-timed reproof to the whisky-inflated white rowdies who happened to be present, and which had the effect of commanding respectful attention.

Andrew Foster, a mere youth in appearance, though falling below the reputation which had preceded his arrival, was none the less earnest, and evidently carried conviction to the hearts of his hitherto doubting auditors.

But the afternoon, commencing at one o'clock, was the signal for the slaughter on the other side. A phonographic reporter was present, and a report of Gen. Harlan's remarks in a speech of two hours and fifty minutes, minus the obscene utterances, will doubtless appear in several Radical organs. I shall not encroach upon your valuable space with anything *in extenso*, touching his broad assertions, but barely allude to one declaration, deliberately uttered and readily challenged by two prominent Democratic gentlemen who were present and heard what was said, and which Gen. Harlan tried to support but utterly failed to do. For the edification, however, of his party, let it be known, that here, as elsewhere, our people, both Democrats and Radicals, heard no grand display of oratory, or any of those dazzling dashes of rhetorical embellishment which were so eagerly awaited. Here, as elsewhere, his speech from beginning to end amounted first to a flourish, in a sneering way, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the excoriation given by "that sheet" of the recent legislative body. He charged the delay of the Legislature in admitting negro testimony by legal enactment was an unmistakable evidence of criminal intent of the Democratic masses, to jeopardize all the rights of the colored race; further, that it amounted to a calm, deliberate, willful and unlimited license to desperadoes and Ku-klux organizations to murder *ad libitum*. He charged that the Democratic party of the present hour was but a reunion of the secession element of 1861; that to prove it every man now on the Democratic ticket from Gov. Leslie down had either been an avowed enemy to the Federal Government or a sympathizer with the Confederate cause. He did not, however, breathe a word about his own acts, his own status or sympathy as a political weathercock, forgetting that consistency is a jewel, whether 'twas clad in the blue or the gray. Passing over his usual harangue upon the school-tax and State finances, General Harlan had the audacity to assert that three colored delegates, claiming affiliation with the Democratic party, had been honored with seats in the late Frankfort convention. Just here he was "brought up standing" by the President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Hopkinsville, who denied the charge and dared the speaker to prove it. And what was his reply? Simply based upon an editorial that appeared in a Democratic paper, published in Lexington, Ky., which barely alludes to the fact that three negroes, representing only the local interests of Fayette, had gone to Frankfort, not one of whom, as every honest Radical knows, and every Democrat can prove beyond contradiction, was recognized as a delegate. It was the old dodge of an artful dodger, and it wouldn't go down in this section.

The big Radical gun missed its range in Hopkinsville, and the target is to-day without a scratch. Night set in, and excitement ran high; pistols were drawn, and threats were made; but no funerals resulted. The Potomac, if we had one here, would roll on quietly as ever; and to-day we have many converts to the Democratic ranks, as the result of yesterday's debate. R. H. L.

Another Account.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 25, 1871.

General John M. Harlan spoke here yesterday to a large crowd, composed of probably 1,000 people—500 of whom were Democrats, the other half about, in color, 'alf-and-'alf.

The fame of General Harlan, as a speaker, attracted many to hear him; but in five minutes after he had begun to talk many went away, sadly disappointed. For a man of his reputation, honestly, your correspondent never heard so miserable a performance. His speech lacked every element of a good one. Full of invective and venom, it abounded in the lowest personal flings and ribald and obscene stories, mingled with appeals aimed to arouse the vilest passions of the common herd.

Beginning in the history of our State politics with the old Court of Appeals, presided by Judges Boyle, Owsley and Mills, he proceeded to abuse every other prominent official since that time (if he was a Democrat), and to inveigh against everything and everybody without any sort of data or proof. In short, his speech (if I may dignify it by that name) was one of the most remarkable I ever heard. He used no proof; he had no occasion for dates; he simply launched out in a sweeping tirade of abuse and misrepresentation that took in its scope alike the Governor and the humblest voter.

But if his harangue had one fault more glaring than another, it was that of absolute want of arrangement. Rambling, incoherent and crude, nothing but a sort of energy of voice and manner saved it from utter insipidity. Democrat as I am, I felt sad to see a Kentuckian, though a Radical, make so miserable a failure. His appointment here will give the Democracy of Christian county an increased majority on the 7th of August.

Last night the colored voters secured the court-house for a discussion between Elias Polk, a colored Democrat from Nashville, Tenn., whom the Democrats of his race here had invited to enlighten them on political issues, and —— Thomas, a colored Radical from Bowling Green, whom the white Radicals had hired to come. Everybody was surprised and glad to see these men discover such accurate conceptions of the political situation. In fact, both made better speeches than the bloodless General that preceded them. Thomas' speech was especially good, and was the best defense of a lame cause we have heard here during the canvass. FLACCUS.

THE THOMAS TRIBULATION.

Gen. Carlin on Old Pap's Amour With the Wayward Sisters.

Gen. W. P. Carlin writes as follows to the loyal Cincinnati Commercial, dating his remonstrance at Louisville, July 24th:

In reading the Commercial of this date I find a letter of Gen. D. H. Maury to Gen. Bragg, fortified by one from ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and the copy of a brief note from Gen. George H. Thomas, who asked for information about the salary and allowances of the Commandant of Cadets at the Virginia Military Institute. The letter of Gen. Thomas is used to create the impression that he was a Secessionist, and contemplated joining the Confederates in the attempt to destroy the Union. This letter of Gen. Thomas, read in connection with Maury's and Letcher's, is calculated to mislead those who read it hastily, and to induce some people to infer that General Thomas was not at all times loyal to the Government of the United States. But the letter proves nothing of the kind. It is only necessary to observe the date and the tenor of the letter to understand his motives in writing it. The letter is dated January 18, 1861, at which time but few States had passed secession ordinances. No war had been begun. Buchanan was still President, and had given no indication that an effort would be made to check the current of secession. Lincoln, President elect, had given no sign of what his course would be toward the seceding States. The most sagacious statesman would not at that date have predicted the events that followed. Sumpter had not been attacked. Everybody hoped for a peaceable adjustment, and all good people dreaded a civil war. General Scott had suggested that the wayward sisters might be allowed to depart in peace. Many other eminent citizens preferred this course at that date to the horror of civil war. The Government of the United States had made no appeal to the army to stand to their colors, and and had given no warning of the consequences of joining the Secessionists. To many of the officers it seemed that the government was dissolving without any intention of defending itself. There was no certainty then that war would result from secession. Consequently many officers began to "look up some means of support," as General Thomas did. Believing that the Union was dissolving into its original elements, General Thomas very naturally expected to return to his native State, not to fight against the Union, which he supposed would not then be in existence, but peacefully to earn a support as an officer of a State institution. There is not a single word in General Thomas' letter that indicates sympathy with secession; on the contrary, his silence indicates disapproval. If he had sympathized with secession, he would undoubtedly have applied for a command in the field, or in a position where promotion and fame might be acquired, instead of the obscure and non-combatant position of instructor of tactics at a State school.

W. P. CARLIN.

☞ The new toad-toy presents a fac-simile of a toad ensconced in a little house at the end of an oblong tin platform. He is impassive, and apparently incapable of motion, but tempt him by placing a penny on the stand at the opposite end of the platform, and, with the speed of lightning, he springs forward, seizes the penny, and swallows it.

☞ Titusvillians express value in terms of oil barrels. Thus they speak of a fashionable young lady as wearing an eighty-six barrel opera suit.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Office of the Courier-Journal, Thursday Evening, July 27.

There is an ample supply of money to provide for all choice paper, but it is not easy to place any except gilt-edge, for the banks are unwilling to lend money which would probably force them to renew, but first-class houses have no difficulty in obtaining what money they need at 9 to 12 per cent.

Exchange—Is quiet, the supply and demand being about evenly balanced. The price is still par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

Gold—Comes in slowly, but shows no disposition toward any violent change. It opened at 112¼, and closed at 112⅛.

Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112¾
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

Government Bonds—Are dull and inactive, with a small decline.

Coupons of 1881	115 @116
" " 1862	113 @114
" " 1864	112¾@113⅛
" " 1865	112⅞@113⅛
" " 1865 (new)	111⅝@112⅛
" " 1867	111⅞@112⅜
" " 1868	111⅞@112⅞
Ten-forties	112 @113
Currency 6s	112⅝@113⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	116⅛	116	116	..	⅛
" '62	114⅛	114	114	..	⅛
" '64	113⅜	113¼	113⅛	..	⅛
" '65	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	..	⅛
" '65 (new)	112⅝	112⅝	112⅛	..	..
" '67	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	..	..
" '68	113	112⅞	112⅞	..	⅛
10-40 coupons	113	112¾	113	..	..
Currency 6s	113½	114	113⅝	½	..

Local Stocks and Bonds—A few city bonds were on the market at the opening of the day, but they were readily disposed of. There is an active demand for McCracken, Muhlenburg and Grayson county bonds, with very few on the market; hence the transactions have been small.

Jeff. R. R. 1st mortgage are sought after, but none are offered.

Nashville R. R. stock is weak, with some few sales made at from 73 to 73½.

Foreign Trade of New York.

[World, 25th.]

The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 18 and since January 1:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week	$ 4,668,910	3,567,466	4,440,652
Prev. reported	95,742,648	96,086,881	122,094,324
Since Jan. 1	100,411,558	99,654,347	126,534,276
Price of gold	135⅛	122	112⅞

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending July 21, and since January 1:

For the week.	1869	1870	1871.
Dry goods	$2,187,841	$1,777,347	$1,941,029
Gen'l mdse	2,940,653	3,679,343	4,153,288
Tot'l for week.	$5,128,494	$5,456,690	$6,094,317
Prev. report'd	173,464,145	162,338,561	205,274,112
Since Jan. 1	$178,592,639	$167,795,251	$211,368,429

Included in the preceding statement are the following dry goods imports for the same period:

For the week.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Entered at port	$2,187,841	$1,777,347	$1,941,029
Thrown on market	1,574,804	1,520,598	1,804,014
Since January 1.			
Entered at port	54,770,931	54,768,928	71,666,592
Thrown on market	52,347,614	56,649,590	70,153,810

The exports of specie for the week ending July 22d were	$1,479,859 83
Previously reported	48,403,902 83
Total since January 1, 1871	$49,883,762 66

The following table compares the export of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for twenty years, from January 1 to July 22, 1871, and for the corresponding period in the other years:

1871	$49,883,762	1861	$3,258,976
1870	27,037,193	1860	29,718,553
1869	20,294,770	1859	49,396,196
1868	58,750,060	1858	15,775,719
1867	36,758,398	1857	28,216,610
1866	51,294,597	1856	20,533,534
1865	18,669,751	1855	19,968,728
1864	30,618,045	1854	20,200,041
1863	25,824,265	1853	12,584,824
1862	37,604,976	1852	15,595,508

The customs duties for the past week, ending July 22, were $3,270,576, gold.

Butter and Eggs in Cincinnati.

[Bulletin, 26th.]

Butter—Receipts the present week are much improved in quality, on account of the late cool weather, and meet a ready sale from the local trade for the choicest packages of Western Reserve at well sustained prices, 22@23c. being readily obtained. The larger proportion, however, falling off very much in quality, rendering it difficult to obtain over 18@20c., while much of it has to be closed out at 15@16c. Central Ohio selections bring 18@20c., but only a small proportion does so, the great bulk being culled by hucksters at 13@16c. Indiana during the hot season cannot be rated with Central and Southern Ohio, selections rarely bringing 18c., the heaviest proportion of which is picked over at 12@15c., leaving much of the lowest grade. The same may be said of the same class of Central Ohio, which is accumulating to a considerable extent on the receiver's hands, without any immediate prospect of moving it, especially as the packers have all withdrawn from the market. We fear much of it cannot avoid the fate of grease. The local demand will now for two or three months be better for choice stock; but, in the absence of any shipping trade to speak of, and the continued fine season for its production, we cannot believe the advance this autumn, if any, will amount to much, and again repeat our standing advice to shippers—don't hold over a pound.

Eggs—Continue extremely dull; both receipts and supply being light. Prices remain unchanged at 11@12c for best marks by the barrel, and 13c candled.

Storage of Cotton.

[Journal of Commerce, 25th.]

We understand that the committee representing the cotton trade, who have charge of the storage investigation, have unanimously concluded to recommend a concentration of the business at one location, although they have not yet concluded upon their selection. This will be opposed by the present warehousing interest, although it does not follow that such a change, if it brought a great increase of business to the port, would not more than compensate these same parties by filling their warehouses with other property, not subject to the same conditions. It may not be amiss in this connection to call attention to the advertisement in our paper of a water front on Staten Island near the old quarantine quite suitable, the owner thinks, for such a purpose.

Importations of Breadstuffs into Great Britain.

The London Times of the 10th says: "It appears that our wheat importations during the half year just ended have amounted to 14,754,538 cwts, valued at £8,717,736, against 13,843,124 cwts, valued at £6,777,696 in the corresponding half of last year. Of other grain the value has been £5,673,004, against £3,945,242, and of flour it has been £1,780,121 against £1,638,201. The total cost of our supplies has therefore been £16,170,861, showing an increase of £1,809,722, or about 12½ per cent. over that for the same six months of 1870. The sources whence our wheat importations have been derived are Russia 40 per cent.; America 38 per cent.; Germany 9 per cent.; Canada 5 per cent.; Turkey 4 per cent.; Austria 1 per cent.; Chili 1 per cent., and other countries 2 per cent. Compared with the first half of each of the preceding two years Russia and Canada figure for a large increase, while Germany shows a decrease. The United States show a decrease from last year, but a large increase on 1869.

Profits of Ramie in the Attakapas District.

The planting of ramie on the old cotton fields of Louisiana seems to be attended with success. The Planters' Banner, New Iberia, Louisiana, has the following: From appearances the ramie will find a congenial soil in all the Attakapas prairies, and will thrive here as it will thrive in few other places. And, as it has no enemies like the cotton plant, and no diseases, and as there are no losses from rotten seed, if the roots are taken up and planted at once, as they ought to be, there is no reason why the ramie may not take the place of both cotton and sugar as staple crops in this country. The smallest farmer may raise an acre or two of ramie, and portable machines and presses may go from field to field, and make up small crops on shares, exactly the same as wheat is threshed in the field in Western States. Suppose one hundred thousand acres were now cultivated in ramie in the Attakapas praries, yielding a ton to the acre. That would be worth at least $2,500,000. And the expense of machinery to put this crop in marketable shape would be trifling in comparison to the ponderous and expensive machinery on the large plantations. Nor does it require half the labor that either the cotton or sugar crop requires. After the stand is complete, plows and cultivators and harrows do nearly all the work in keeping the crop clean, a mowing machine puts it in order for the ramie machine and the press.

Clarksville Tobacco Market.

[Tobacco Leaf, 26th.]

Our receipts and sales continue small, and our warehouses are nearly empty. The sales last week summed up 146 hogsheads tobacco at full prices. We quote lugs 6 to 7¼c; common leaf 7 to 8c; medium leaf 8¼ to 9c; good leaf 8¾ to 10c; fine leaf 10¼ to 11c; selections 11¼ to 13c. Those who have tobacco unsold would do well to bring it forward, as there are large orders here still unfilled. We invite shipments from other markets, thinking our prices offer fair profits for the quick turn.

Harrison & Shelby, of the Clarksville warehouse, sold for the week ending July 21st, 32 hhds, as follows: 7 hhds lugs from $6 to $7; 12 hhds low leaf from $7 to 8 50; 13 hhds good from $8 75 to 11 50.

Tunley, Ely & Co., of the Elephant warehouse, sold for the week ending July 21st 50 hhds, as follows: 32 hhds leaf—8 from $10 to 11 50, 7 from 9 25 to 9 80, 13 from 8 60 to 8 90, 4 from 7 40 to 7 95; 18 hhds lugs from 6 40 to 7 95.

State of Trade.

Manchester, July 11.

The speculation in cotton is inexplicable. Heavy sales continue at Liverpool, and prices have nearly advanced to 9½d per lb for middling Orleans, yet the imports exceed those of last year into Liverpool and London by 800,000 bales, and, besides a balance of stock in Liverpool of over 700,000 bales, there is an unusual supply in the hands of consumers. In some parts of Lancashire spinners are unable to find warehouse room for their stocks of cotton, and in addition to the railway sheds being filled to overflowing temporary protection has to be found out of door for the overplus. Under the circumstances, producers of manufactured goods advance their quotations as nearly as possible in the same ratio as cotton rises, but it is difficult to keep equal pace, and from time to time there is a considerable check to business. We have had a strong market to-day for export yarn, and a fair business has been done, at higher rates than on Friday. In home trade yarn spinners are asking an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb, but this advance has been found to check business considerably. For cloth producers have been obliged to raise their prices in accordance with the advance in the yarn market, and business has thus been materially restricted. There is a good demand for 39-inch shirtings, and for these goods a fair advance can be obtained. Printing-cloths and T-cloths have also realized higher prices. For mulls and jaconets the inquiry is languid and their values are but little affected. In the absence of more encouraging accounts from Eastern markets, buyers are evidently unwilling to indorse the great advance in the raw material and to-day very little business has been effected though the market closes firm.—[London Times.

Galveston Market.

[News, 22d.]

The past week exhibits a marked contraction in the volume of trade throughout all departments, and this feature extends as well to the cotton market. The movement has been light in all products of the interior, with the exception of wool and hides. These exceptions are only made because of large sales of stocks that have been accumulating in buyers' hands, who, finding a liberal demand at full prices, did not hesitate to realize on the spot. This movement, therefore, is irregular and does not directly illustrate the average of sales, which, governed by limited receipts, have been light and unimportant.

In the general market the most prominent features appear in the continuous downward tendency of prices in pork, bacon and flour, causing irregular markets for these articles. As the week closes, however, flour exhibits a decided upward tendency, influenced directly by the development of an export demand in New Orleans and a scarcity of the better grades. This improvement imparted firmness to prices here, without bringing about any actual advance, as holders had not been forced by the previous decline to realize at lower figures than were quoted last week. Butter is quoted lower this week, but the demand is almost entirely local. Coffee is firmer, and bagging begins to move at full figures, the Boston and New York markets having advanced, and, according to latest advices, showing a further upward tendency.

Cotton Manufactures and the Tariff.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The frequent and vigorous protests of the leading manufacturers of woolen goods in the Eastern States against the tariff which is prostrating that important branch of industry have suggested an investigation into the condition of the cotton manufacturing industry of that section. This has brought to light certain facts which show that the only result reached by the tariff so far as cotton manufacture is concerned is to exclude American cotton fabrics from several important markets which they once practically monopolized. A glance at the statistics of our export trade in cotton goods, as compared with previous years, is enough to convince any fair-minded advocate of high tariffs that "protection to domestic industry" is dearly purchased when it is gained at the expense of our foreign trade.

Previous to 1861 the cotton manufacturers of the United States enjoyed a practical monopoly of the South American and West Indian markets, and even sent large quantities of their fabrics to India and China; but under the tariff which taxes the machinery employed, and so many of the materials entering into the production of cotton goods, and the high wages which they are now forced to pay for labor, the trade of these markets has been transferred to the English manufacturers, who now have a monopoly of them. Statistics show that in the years 1859-60 we exported $10,934,796 worth of cotton goods. Ten years later, in 1869-'70, during which period our foreign trade should have doubled in amount and value, our exports of cotton goods had dwindled to $7,154,469. This is the legitimate result of "protection." Let us see what free trade has done for the English cotton manufacturers during this period. In the ten years ended with 1870 the British exports of cotton fabrics increased from £52,000,000 to £70,000,000. Thus it will be seen that while the British manufacturers, under a system of free trade, increased 35 per cent., our "protected" manufacturers lost 60 per cent. on their export trade. Our exports to China have fallen off during the ten years under review from $3,897,300 to $436,200; to Chili from $1,351,300 to $47,500; to Africa from $631,000 to $370,000; to the British Indies from $496,300 to $190,000; to Mexico from $611,800 to $59,700, and to Brazil from $651,500 to $39,300. What compensating advantages have our "protected" cotton manufacturers gained at home? Statistics show that whereas we consumed in cotton fabrics 978,000 bales of the staple in 1859-'60, the consumption in 1869-'70 was only 896,000 bales—a reduction of 10 per cent., when there should have been an increase of at least 20 per cent., considering the increase of population. These figures need but brief comment to make their meaning apparent to the dullest comprehension. Analyze the statistics of whatever industry we may, and we are sure sooner or later to unearth the fact, often carefully concealed, that "protection" is a failure, and that if the tariff system is continued long enough most of our domestic industries will be "protected" out of existence.

Narrow-Gauge Passenger Railways.

A writer in an engineering journal advocates the construction of narow-gauge roads, to accommodate persons who reside not more than twenty miles from the city, on the score of cheapness of construction and operating, as well as safety. He says: "The cars proposed are to be a compromise between the horse and rail cars. They are to carry the passengers seated as now in the long cars on seats for two at the side of the car with a middle passage and end doors. With seats two and a half feet apart a car will carry forty passengers, if made twenty-five feet long. These cars are to be set on axles with as wide a base as the curvature of the road will permit, with litte overhang at the ends; and should be fastened together by spring couplers so as to have the train move as one mass. In other respects they would be modeled like the horse cars. These weigh about two tons, and carry safely more than twice the number they can seat. By allowing a ton additional for the framing and bracing of the proposed car, it would then weigh three tons for forty persons. Assuming now that three hundred persons are to be carried, five cars, and their load will weigh thirty-three tons. Doubtless such a weight may be lightened, and not exceed ten tons. It should be made to run either end foremost, so as to make no delay at either end of the route by going on a turntable, but merely switch off, and back to its place at the head of the train in the direction of the next run. Requiring but little fuel and water for this light load, the tank can be put on the engine frame near the ground. A train made up in this manner will have great stability, the water and the passengers being about two feet nearer to the ground than at present. The total weight will be forty tons, with power and adhesion sufficient to stop and start quickly, and it will move steadily since the cars are bound tightly together, and will also have a low center of gravity. Starting from the city with two hundred persons, and leaving part of the load at every station, will give that number as the average for twenty miles. The actual cost of carrying one passenger twenty miles will be 34.10 cents for train expenses. This is rather less than the rate at which it is stated that cheap passenger trains are now run ten miles out of London, which is given at 25 cents per week, or 4½ cents for twenty miles.

The Iron and Coal of Alabama.

J. L. Tait, Commissioner of Industrial Resources, writes an interesting letter to the Montgomery Advertiser, from which the following is an extract:

"It is doubtless true that we have a great abundance of red and brown hematite in this State, yielding from 42 to 50 per cent. of iron, but when we consider that the black band is found immediately in conjunction with the coal, that it is mined with it, and that the carriage of the iron to the coal, or *vice versa*, is avoided, it is easy to understand that, in the coal localities where it is found to exist, it will be a very valuable ore of iron. The carbonaceous matter, also, will be found to be an important auxiliary in the smelting of the ore, and this, too, to an extent little suspected by those who are uninformed on the subject, and who might, therefore, judge solely from the percentage of carbon to be found in the ore. This arises from the fact that the carbon is so intimately combined with the iron that its heating properties will not simply be in the ratio of its bulk, but much more from the immediate contact into which it is brought with every part of the iron to be acted upon.

"In examining the specimens of ore which you handed to me, I find it to be a fair average of such ores elsewhere, and that it will, therefore yield in quantity 30 per cent. of metallic iron. It is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, and would, therefore, in this respect, have an advantage over some of our other ores which contain both of these objectionable materials. From these considerations there can be no question of the value of this carbonate of iron, and I trust we shall soon see the furnace and the rolling mill at work, busily adapting it to our numerous wants and purposes.

"Yours respectfully, J. L. TAIT,
"Com'r Ind'l Resources."

Crops and Breadstuffs in England.

The Mark Lane Express, of July 10, says: "The past week opened as though a rainy season had commenced, but on Wednesday there were indications of fairer weather, which came in full reality on Friday, greatly to the advantage of haymakers, many of whose crops were long in the fields in a very doubtful position. Much has certainly been discolored; but we hope the quality has not materially suffered; still, the dampness of the soil and the night dews may heat the stacks where it was hastily gathered, and much work has yet to be done. Those who cut first, and sold their produce at a high price, are now likely to have a good second crop, and the bulk generally exceeds expectation, whatever be its quality. Indeed, in some localities the swathe is very heavy. While the hay harvest was more immediately in danger, apprehensions were also entertained for the wheat, much having been laid by its late rapid growth and the rough winds, as well as heavy showers; but, with a set in of fine weather, this may be righted again, and so may the barley, while the other crops have been benefited by the abundant showers. The trade in the present doubtful aspect has very little altered, though a few markets evinced weakness and accepted a decline of 1s per quarter; but there has been such fickleness all through the season that no feeling of certainty can exist, and prices may rise or fall as the weather influences them. But at any rate stocks in the country have either got low or farmers believe in a paying future, as our weekly sales are still 7,700 quarters below those of 1870. Foreign arrivals have indeed been more plentiful, and the cessation of the French demand has very much disappointed exporters here; but as we have yet two months to provide for, many changes may happen. Bread has already been made of new wheat from the south of France, and wheat of this year's growth has been selling in Spain; but no great bulk has yet been gathered, and they are still later in Germany, and the late rains have caused some fears, not only in Hungary, but in Russia. In Belgium, Holland, France, and at New York, values have been declining moderately; and, should the weather take up permanently, we must expect to see a more moderate range, though there seems nothing in the future to warrant the expectation of such low rates as were paid throughout last year. The arrivals off the coast since the 30th of June were 47 cargoes, of which 30 cargoes were wheat, 10 maize, 5 barley, 1 beans and 1 millet. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 7 cargoes in all, viz: Galatz, 48s 6d; Wallachian, 44s; Danubian, 41@42s; Ghirka, 48s 1½d@51s; Marianopoli, 50s; rye, 1 do., at 29s 6d; Oats, 3 do., at 18s 6d@23s; maize, 12 do., 29s 6d@35s 3d; barley, 3 do., 26@28s. The sales of English wheat noted last week were 38,634 quarters at 59s 1d; against 46,223 quarters at 51s 6d, in 1870. The London averages were 59s 8d on 478 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 1st of July were 718,119 cwt. wheat and 57,665 cwt. flour."

Crop News—General.

Washington, July 24.—The condition of the cotton, wheat and corn crops for July, as ascertained at the Department of Agriculture, has already been published in advance of the printed report.

Potatoes—It appears from the latter, which has just been published, that the indications are that the crop of potatoes will be a full average. It has had to contend with the drouth and late frosts in many of the States devoted to its culture, with grasshoppers in some of the Eastern States, and with the Colorado bug in nearly all of the Western States; but to offset these unfavorable conditions, the season as a whole has been favorable. There is an increase in the aggregate acreage. The rot is not reported, and the farmers, knowing the perils to which the crop was exposed, have shown unusual diligence in caring for it.

Grass, &c.—The season has been unfavorable for grass, owing mainly to the prevalence of drouth. The drouth of last season has also had an unfavorable effect on meadows and pastures. There will be a short hay crop. In Maine, where hay is a leading staple, the yield will not exceed two-thirds of an average crop. In the New England and Middle States the condition of clover, timothy and pastures is reported below the average. In most of the Southern and Western States, and in Oregon, the pastures are above the average, and the condition of clover and timothy where grown is equally good. In California clover and timothy have had a fine growth, while pastures are in relatively low condition. In sections where pastures and meadows have partially failed it is not yet too late to supplement them with corn as a soiling crop.

Apples—Frosts in April and May following the remarkably early opening of spring greatly lessened the prospect of a good crop of apples. A short crop is indicated in all the States where they are most largely grown, probably three-fourths of an average.

Peaches—Have escaped with less damage, and in the States where special attention is given to the culture the yield will be unusually large.

TEXAS.

From the interior the general condition of the crop is reported good. Light rains are badly needed in some sections, and in others the drouth, it is feared, will materially check the development of the plant, and has already curtailed the anticipated yield of corn. The present juncture is critical. What is needed, according to all accounts, is occasional light rains. Heavy rains would work injury to cotton, although they would be of immense advantage to corn. The outlook, notwithstanding, is encouraging, and, with the hope of present prices being sustained next season, planters are bestowing the utmost attention upon their crops, and, with better labor at their command, it is not unreasonable to look forward to their reward in better prices for the staple next season. The anticipation is justified by the generally conceded increase of consumption and the certainty of a large reduction in the yield.—[Galveston News, 22d.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	17	200	Lard, kegs	141	285
Bacon, casks	43	236	Malt, sks	225	..
Butter, ps	18	..	Molasses, bls	31	2
Bagging, pcs	86	460	Mackerel, pa.	..	3
Cotton, bales	91	377	Nails, kgs	411	306
Cotton yarn, bls	16	6	Oil, bbls	59	315
Coffee, bgs	84	73	Oats, sacks	341	..
Cheese, bxs	128	9	Pork, bbls	..	602
Candles, bxs	100	937	Pork, pcs	..	50
Cement, bbls	..	1406	Potatoes, bls.	3	1164
Corn, sacks	663	1949	Rye, sks	37	..
Cattle, head	38	..	Sugar, hhds	..	54
Eggs, bbls	3	..	Sugar, bxs	11	103
Flour, bbls	442	663	Seed, bgs	10	2
Feathers, sks	57	142	Tobacco, hs	298	187
Hides, bdls	78	8	Tobacco, bx	84	234
Hogs, No	3	38	Whisky, bls	204	257
Hay, bales	171	85	Wheat, sks	2551	208
Iron, pig, tons	42	30	Wool, bgs	68	..
Lard, tcs	2	244			

Daily Review of the Market.

BAGGING—The market is quiet but steady. Dealers are selling 2 and 2¼ lbs hand-made and power-loom at 19@20c. Sales of 750 pieces at quotations.

BATTING—The market is firm at advanced figures. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is firm. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 50.

BUTTER—The market is quiet for country butter. Dealers quote common to fair country at 10@15c; good to choice at 16@20c. Western Reserve at 21@23c. Sales to-day of 1,000 lbs W. R. at 21@22c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $2@2 25 per hundred from first hands. Sales to-day of 25 bbls at $1 50.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged under a good demand. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17¼@18¼c; 12-oz at 13¾@14½c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow at 11@11½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,406 bbls cement at $1 65@1 90.

CIDER—Champagne, sales at $12 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 10@10½c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales of 40 boxes O. F.

COAL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg by the barge-load at 15@16c; at retail, delivered, 20c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 18c.

COFFEE—Prices are very firm, with an upward tendency. As yet quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	19 @20
Good Rio	18 @19
Fair Rio	17½@18
Java, Government	25 @27
Singapore	22
Laguayra	18½@20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market continues quiet, with but little movement. The demand is still in excess of the supply for medium grades and dealers quote as follows:

Middling	20¼
Low middling	19¼
Good ordinary	17¾
Ordinary	14¾

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 31@33c; colored, 38c; candlewick, at 32@33c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 4½@5c.

EGGS—The market is weak, and dealers are quoting at 11@12c recount.

FEATHERS—The market is dull, and dealers quote at 62c for prime, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2 large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $11 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, $2 40; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40: 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. Whitefish at $7 50@8 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21¼@36c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Codfish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 75@5 25; extra, $5 50@5 75; extra family, $6@6 50; A No. 1, $7@7 50; fancy $7 50@8 25. Sales to-day 650 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—Green—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

Apples—Of good size and quality are held at $1 50@2 50 per bbl.

Peaches—Are held at $1@2 50 per bushel, as to quality. Sales 20 bush at $1 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady, with a fair demand. Oranges per box $7 50@8; lemons per box $6 50@7; repacked $8 50@9; layer raisins per box $2 80@3 25; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 12½@14c.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 82½c.

GRAIN—Wheat—New crop is held at $1 25@1 30 for red and white. Sales to-day of 2,500 bush red at $1 30.

Corn—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 50c; shelled, choice white, 58c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market firm and stocks light, with good inquiry. Sales to-day 2,100 bushels shelled, in sacks, at 68c.

Oats—Prices firm for old on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 68@70c, sacks included, delivered on cars. New crop, now arriving, commands 40c for white.

Rye—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

Barley—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

Malt—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance; and $16@20 per ton on the wharf. New hay is quoted at $15 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3¼@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5¾, steel 9½c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5¼@6c; mule-shoes 6¼@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 15@4 25 rates.

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 5½c in round lots.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog-skin collar $17@18 per doz; side collar $22@28; oak sole 38@39c per lb; hemlock sole 34@36c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $50@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $15@15 50; shorts at $18, and shipstuff and middlings at $22@24 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New red are held at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, loose, on arrival; silver-skinned at $1 75.

POTATOES—Dealers quote new from first hands at $1 75@2 00 loose; from store, packed, $2 50@2 75. Sales to-day of 200 bbls, from store, in shipping order, at quotations.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens are held at $1 75@3 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day, 75 doz at quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market is utterly without animation—only small lots going off on orders—but prices are not quotably changed.

Bacon—Dealers quote clear rib at 8¼@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Bulk meats lower.

Hams—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16c; plain canvased 13¾@14c; uncanvased 12½@13c.

Mess Pork—Dealers hold at $15@15 50. Rump pork at $13 50@14 50.

Lard—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10½@11c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

RICE—The market is steady at 8¼@9c for Rangoon and 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SOAP—Stocks are large. German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c. Sales 30 bxs olive and German at 6½@7c.

SUGARS—The market is moderately active, especially in refined sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10½@11
Fair do	11 @11¼
Fully fair do	11¼@11½
Prime do	11½@12¼
Choice do	12 @13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14¼@14¾
A coffee	13½@14
B coffee	13¼@13¾
Extra C	13¼@13½
C yellow	13 @13¼
Circle C	12¾@13⅛
Yellow	11½@12¼
Demerara	12¾@13¾

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10@10 50 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 7½@8c. Grease at 6½@9c, as to quality.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1@1 25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $8 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 92c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 43@45c; tub-washed at 63@66c; combing 45@47c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market shows no symptoms of giving way in prices or demand, but the same report is received day after day. This will be observed from the details given below. The sales to-day were 227 hhds, as follows:

The Boone House sold 30 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county bright manufacturing leaf, crop of J. H. Sturgeon and sold to David Bell, at $35 per 100 lbs; 1 hhd Hart county common manufacturing leaf at $10 75; 4 hhds Adair county common leaf at $8 10, 7 50, 7 80, and 7 60; 3 hhds Adair county common lugs at $6 70, 6 50, and 6 20; 2 hhds Todd county common leaf at $8 50 and 7 40; 1 hhd Todd county common lugs at $6 40; 4 hhds Taylor county common leaf at $7 80, 7 50, 8 30, and 7 60; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $6 50 and 6 30; 1 hhd Logan county lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $8 70; 1 hhd Green county leaf at $8 80; 3 hhds Green county lugs at $6 40, 6 10, and 7 75; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $7 20; 3 hhds Green county (Indiana) leaf at $9, 8 50, and 7 80; 1 hhd Russell county common leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Russell county common lugs at $6 70.

The Farmers' House sold 48 hhds: 2 hhds Trimble county good leaf at $18 75 and 18 75; 3 hhds Trimble county medium leaf at $11 75, 14 50, 14 75; 4 hhds Green county leaf at $8 60, 9 10, 9 70, 10; 5 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $8 80, 8 60, 8 90, 8 90, 9; 1 hhd Taylor county leaf at $9 90; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf at $8; 6 hhds Muhlenburg county common leaf at $7 40, 7 70, 7 60, 7 90, 8 10, 8 30; 3 hhds Green county common leaf at $7 30, 7 90, 7 90; 1 hhd Todd county county common leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Logan county common leaf at $7 60; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs at $6 30, 6 70, 6 70; 2 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs at $6 45 and 6 80; 2 hhds Taylor county common leaf at $7 10 and 7 80; 2 hhds Henry county lugs at $6 40 and 6 90; 3 hhds Green county lugs at $6 40, 6 50, 6 80; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $8 70; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $6 80; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7 80; 2 hhds Metcalfe county common leaf at $8 and 8 20; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $6 70 and 6 90; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $6 30; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $6 80.

The Louisville House sold 49 hhds: 8 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $17 75, 16 25, 13 75, 13 25, 12 50, 12, 9 70 and 10; 4 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at 8 50, 6 90, 6 60 and 9 40; 4 hhds Ohio county leaf at 10, 9, 8 90 and 8 50; 8 hhds Hancock county leaf at 13 75, 13 25, 13 25, 12, 9, 11 50, 11 50 and 12; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at 6 60; 4 hhds Grayson county leaf at 7 80, 8 10, 8 10 and 8 30; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at 6 60; 2 hhds Hart county common leaf at 9 50 and 8 70; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at 7 10 and 7 20; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at 6 80; 3 hhds Green county lugs at 6 80, 6 50 and 6 20; 2 hhds Graves county leaf at 10 75 and 10 75; 3 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at 8 30 to 10; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at 7 20 and 6 65; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at 12, 9, 8 60 and 7 80.

The Ninth-street House sold 41 hhds: 3 hhds Hancock county leaf, $8 to 10 30; 1 hhd Hancock county lugs, $7 70; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf, $7 and 8; 3 hhds Hart county leaf, $8 90 to 47 50; 9 hhds Simpson county lugs, $6 50 to 7 80; 7 hhds Simpson county leaf, $8 to 10 25; 8 hhds Warren county lugs, $6 60 to 6 90; 1 hhd Owen county lugs, $7 90; 1 hhd Henry county lugs, $6 70; 1 hhd McLean county scraps, $2 35; 3 hhds Gallatin county lugs, $6 50 to 8 40; 4 hhds Gallatin county leaf, $11 50 to 19.

The Pickett House sold 24 hhds: 7 hhds Ballard county leaf at $26 50, 18, 17, 13, 11 75, 11 and 10 75; 12 hhds Daviess county leaf at 11 75, 11, 11, 10 75, 10, 9 50, 9 40, 8 90, 8 40, 8 60, 8 50 and 8 90; 3 hhds Williamson county (Illinois) leaf at 12 25, 10 25 and 9; 3 hhds Caldwell county leaf at 9 10, 8 90 and 7; 3 hhds Tennessee leaf at 8 45, 8 10 and 7 90; 1 hhd Fulton county leaf at 7 20; 2 hhds Perry county (Indiana) leaf at 7 40 and 7; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at 6 30; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at 8 85; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at 6 80.

The Planters' House sold 10 hhds: 2 hhds Logan county leaf, $11 25, 9 70; 2 hhds Hart county leaf, $10 50, 9 50; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, $8 00; 1 hhd Taylor county low leaf, $7 20; 1 hhd Barren county lugs, $6 40; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, $6 90; 1 hhd Barren county lugs, $7 80; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, $7 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 27.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling uplands 20⅜c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 65@5 25; common to good extra $5 45@5 90; good to choice $5 85@8 35; white Western extra $6 25@6 90; Ohio extra $5 25@7 40; St. Louis $5 75@9. Rye flour is quiet. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is steady at 96c. Wheat, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 77,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 38@1 40; new red and amber $1 38@1 44, and old $1 45@1 48; white Western $1 40@1 55. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull and lower; receipts 250,000 bushels; inferior and common Western mixed 65@67½c; good to choice 68@68½c; yellow 70@72c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 28,000 bushels; Western 63@64c, and Ohio 67@70c. Hay is firm at $1 10@1 15 for shipping and $1 25@1 55 for retail lots. Hops are very firm. Coffee, the market is firm. Rio 13¼@16c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; fair to good refining 9¼@10c; Cuba 9¼@9⅝c. Molasses, the market is fair and market firm, but prices are unchanged. Rice 8@8⅝c. Petroleum, crude 14½c and refined 25⅛@25⅝c. Pork is dull and prices are drooping; new mess $14; prime mess $11@11 75; prime mess $13; mess, seller August $14@14 25. Beef is unchanged. Cut meats are steady; hams 11@13½c. Middles are inactive. Lard is steady; prime steam 9⅝@10⅛c, and kettle rendered 10½@10⅝c; seller August 10⅛c. Butter is quiet; Western 10@18c and State 15@30c. Cheese 7@11c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices; $5 45@5 90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is weak; No 2 spring $1 38 bid and $1 40 asked. Corn, the market is firm. Oats, the market is steady. Lard is firmer; seller August 10⅛c bid. Eggs are active and prices are firm at 23@24c.

Dry Goods—There is but little change to notice in the features of the market, as trade has not fully opened, and yet there is a hardening of prices throughout that leads to the belief that buyers will gain nothing by deferring purchases. Still, caution appears to be the ruling power in the goods market, notwithstanding the ease in the money market. Pepperell brown sheetings are held with more firmness among the jobbing trade; we quote E fine at 13½c; do R 12½c; do O 11½c; do N 10½c; do 7-4 27½c; do 8-4 30c; 9-4 32½c; 10-4 37½c; 11-4 42½c; 12-4 47½c. Bleached goods of the same brands in wide widths sell at 47½c for 11-4; 42½c for 10-4; 37½c for 9-4, and 27½c for 7-4, 30c for 7-4, and 27½c for 6-4. Cabot bleached muslins, in yard-wide goods, sell at 12c; 7-8 width at 11¼c; 42-inch at 16½c; 46-inch at 18½c. Duval Mills muslins are advanced to 19c; Winthrop to 12c, and Star to 12c. Braids are higher in sympathy with wool and woolen yarns; we quote Star alpaca skirt at 85c, and seconds at 65c; No 65 quality, colors and blacks, at $2 55 gross; No 69 do $2 70; No 73 do $2 90; No 77 do $3 05.

Cincinnati, July 27.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; middling 20@20½c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; family $5 75@6. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $1 15@1 18. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 52@53c. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 66@68c. Oats, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 38@40c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; fall 80@90c. Coffee, the demand is good at full prices; prime 18½c. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand; but there is little New Orleans in the market. Linseed oil is scarce and firm at 88@89c. Lard oil is steady with a moderate demand at 75@78c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand at 12c. Butter is scarce and firm; prime 17@20c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices are weak at 9@10c. Mess pork is dull and the market unsettled; choice city brands sold at $13 50 this afternoon. Lard is dull and prices are drooping; sales at 10c. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping; sales of shoulders at 5½c; sides 6⅝c; clear rib sides 7c; some stuff was held on margins by outside speculators being forced on the market. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are weak; shoulders 6½c; sides 8½@8⅝c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices have declined 20c, closing at $4 60@4 80. Cattle, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Tobacco, the demand is good at full prices. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 88c.

St. Louis, July 27.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 19½c. Flour, the market is quiet; superfine fall $4 50@4 75; choice extra fall $5 25; double extra fall $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the market is active and firm; inspected No 3 red fall in elevator $1 15; No 2 red fall $1 25. Corn is dull and the market unsettled for in bulk; mixed on the track 45c; choice yellow in elevator 48c; mixed sacked 51@53½c. Oats are dull and the market unsettled, and are lower for in bulk; mixed on the track 35@36c; No 2 is offered in elevator at 35c, and was offered at 36c at the close; mixed sacked 38@40c. Barley, no sales. Rye, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 57@58c. Whisky is higher at 94c. Tobacco is steady. Hemp is dull. Bagging is in fair request at 20@21c. Mess pork is dull at $14 50; small order lots $15. Bacon is quiet; jobbing and order lots of shoulders 7c; clear rib 8⅝c; clear sides 9c; hams, sugar-cured canvased 15@16c. Lard is nominal. Hogs, the market is active and prices are firm at $4@4 30. Cattle, the market is dull; medium to choice natives $5 50@6; inferior to fat Texans $1 50@5 12½. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,300 barrels of flour, 58,000 bushels wheat, 32,300 bushels corn, 46,600 bushels oats, 2,300 bushels rye, 1,100 head hogs, 1,680 head cattle.

Chicago, July 27.—Flour, the demand is fair but at lower rates; extra spring $5 25@5 40. Wheat is in fair demand but at 1½c lower rates; No 2 spring $1 11¼ for seller July; $1 09⅞ for seller August; this afternoon the market was heavy at $1 11¼ for seller July and $1 09⅝ for seller August. Corn, the demand is fair but at ⅛@¼c lower rates; No 2 mixed 48¼c cash; 48⅛c for seller July; 47⅞c for seller August. Oats, No 2, the market is active but prices are 3⅛@3⅜c lower at 36⅛c. Rye, No 2, the market is active but prices are weaker and 1c lower at 56@57c. Barley, No 2, the market is quiet and prices are easier at 70c cash or seller September. Highwines are steady at 92c for iron-bound. Mess pork is weaker at $13 62@13 75 cash or seller August. Hogs, the market is 10@10½c lower at $4 35@4 90. Lard is steady at 9⅜c cash or seller August. Freights to Buffalo are firmer and higher at 5c on corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,000 barrels of flour, 28,000 bushels of wheat, 275,000 bushels corn, 98,000 bushels oats, 18,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 9,000 head hogs. Shipments: 2,000 barrels of flour, 16,000 bushels wheat, 103,000 bushels corn, 48,000 bushels oats, 700 bushels rye, 400 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs.

Memphis, July 27.—Cotton is in better demand at 19@19½c; receipts for the past day 153 bales; shipments 112 bales. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $5@7 50. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 70c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 47½c. Hay is scarce. Bran, the market is firm at $18. Lard is dull and prices are nominal. Mess pork is dull and prices are drooping at $15@15 50. Bacon, shoulders are dull at 7c; sides are lower at 9@9½c. Apples are dull and prices have declined to $1@2. Potatoes are dull and prices have declined to $2 75.

New Orleans, July 27.—Flour, there is a scarcity of high grades; superfine $4 75; double extra $6@6 50; triple extra $6 75@7. Corn is quiet; mixed 73½c; white 78c. Oats are quiet at 65@66c. Hay, bran and pork are unchanged. Bacon is quiet and firm; shoulders 7½@7¾c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 10c. Coffee is steady at 14@16c. Whisky is quiet at 95c@$1 05. Lard, sugar and molasses are unchanged. Sterling exchange 124. Gold 112¼.

Nashville, July 27.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; low middling 19¼c. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear sides 9¼c; hams, plain 12½c and sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11½c. Wheat $1 20@1 40. Corn, No 1 white sacked and delivered 73c. Oats, No 1 new sacked 58c; old 70c. Rye, No 1 80c. Barley, No 1 spring 65c. Flour, superfine spring $4 50@4 75; family spring $6 50@7. Cornmeal 75c @ bushel.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices; extra $5@5 25. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; prime dry new red $1 30@1 40; white $1 45@1 55. Rye, old 95c and new 85@90c. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; yellow 70c; mixed Western 68@69½c. Oats, the market is unchanged. Petroleum, crude 18c and refined 24½c. Whisky is firm; Western iron-bound 96½c.

Baltimore, July 27.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $6 75@[illegible]. Wheat, the demand is good at full and unchanged prices. Corn, the demand is good and market firm; mixed Western 69@70c. Oats 52@57c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky, the market is quiet at 95@95½c.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Petroleum, crude, the market is quiet and prices are weak and nominal; on the spot 12½c; seller July 12⅝c; seller all the year 11½c; buyer all the year 13c. Refined, the market is steady with a moderate demand; futures are weak; on the spot 24½c; seller July 25c; seller August 25⅛c; seller September 25⅜c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, '71.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and who wish to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Gov. P. H. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Princeton, Friday, July 28.
Cadiz, Saturday, July 29.
Greenville, Monday, July 31.
Calhoun, Tuesday, August 1.
Hartford, Wednesday, August 2.
Morgantown, Thursday, August 3.
Litchfield, Friday, August 4.
Elizabethtown, Saturday, August 5.

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette

will address the people at the following times and places:

Greensburg, Friday, July 28.
Campbellsville, Saturday, July 29.
Hodgenville, Monday, July 31.
Munfordville, Tuesday, August 1.
Glasgow, Wednesday, August 2.

Alfred T. Pope,

Democratic nominee for the Senate, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Corner of Shelby and Broadway, Friday, July 28th.
At John Bell's, on the river, Saturday, July 29th.
At the corner Preston and Market, Tuesday, August 1st.
At the corner of Clay and Green, Thursday, August 3d.
At Turner Hall, Friday, August 4th.
Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, are at the Galt House.

Gen. Ben. Spooner, United States Marshal of Indiana, is stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. W. H. Sitter, Southwestern passenger agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The friends of Mr. T. P. Camp will be pleased to learn that he is much improved in health, and has so far recovered as to be able to walk a little, unassisted.

Among the arrivals at the Galt House last night were the following persons: J. A. McMillan, Selma, Ala.; John Barrett, Cin.; M. Reinhardt, Phila.; J. W. Buck, Vicksburg; J. R. Phillips, New York; W. T. Purnell, Bourbon county; F. A. Jones, N. O.; W. J. Murphy, Arkansas; George Gerdes, N. O.; A. C. Cole, Baltimore; Judge M. H. Cofer, Elizabethtown; Jas. N. Buckman, U. S. A.; John Nesbet, Savannah, Ga.; Geo. Hofer, Cin.

D. W. Caruth, Arkansas; Dr. F. V. Hopkins and family, Baton Rouge; Col. Charles Seustack, Mississippi; C. K. Wyley, Tennessee; Mrs. Oscar Bradford, Owensboro; Capt. F. P. Carson, Evansville; W. Stillwell, Bristol, Penn.; R. S. Spalding, Georgia; C. W. Neff, Cincinnati; W. M. Bowles, Maxwell House, Nashville; D. Hatfield, New York; A. Sambola, New Orleans; P. Duport, New Orleans; P. F. Shy, Bagdad, Ky.; Wm. Solomon, Cincinnati; David Hamilton, Owensboro, and J. McKenzie, Albany, are registered at the Louisville Hotel.

Hugh B. Phillips and family, Lebanon, Ky.; A. F. Duncan, Esq., New Orleans, La.; Mrs. D. Hallie, Florida; R. S. Craig, Esq., Cincinnati, O.; Fred J. Myers, Esq., Covington, Ky.; G. B. Wagley and W. P. Egan, Lewisport, Ark.; Capt. B. Trapp, Georgia; J. M. Samuels, Cane Springs, Ky.; R. Beach, Indiana; John A. Watson, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Wilson, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Cary and Mrs. Mary Hutcherson, Sumner county, Tenn.; R. Berryingworth, New York; and Dr. J. B. Wells, Hartford, Ky., were recorded at the National Hotel yesterday.

Laying the Wyckoff.

We have heard a great deal said recently in regard to the Wyckoff pavement, a form of street pavement somewhat similar to the Nicolson, as it is made of wood, and resembles the latter pavement in appearance. It is claimed by its inventor that it can be made cheaper than any other form of wood pavement that possesses any merit; that it can be taken up as readily as a brick pavement for the introduction of sewers and the insertion or repair of gas and water pipes; that it is much smoother and more pleasant to drive over; that it affords a better footing for horses, and that it is adapted to this latitude, as the kind of timber preferred is the beech and oak, which descriptions grow profusely in this region. The work of laying this pavement as a test, at the intersection of Ninth street and Broadway, was commenced yesterday, and will be completed to-day. A number of practical men, his honor the Mayor, and several members of the Council visited the work during the day, and the opinion was very generally expressed by them that the pavement possesses all the merits claimed for it by its inventor. Messrs. Clapp & Webb, of Elmira, New York, the home of Mr. Wyckoff, the patentee, are supervising the work. The timber used has been subjected by Mr. Wm. Skene to the Robins process of preservation. As all the heavy hauling to and from the Nashville depot will be done across this intersection, the new pavement could not be subjected to a severer test than it will experience at Ninth and Broadway.

A Case of Kleptomania.

This epidemic is prevailing to an alarming extent. Mary Edmonia Crenshaw, a young lady of color, caught the contagion, and endeavored to appropriate unto herself certain articles of value belonging to another. It is a peculiarity of this disease, like that of St. Vitus' dance, that, when the fit comes on, a person feels an irresistible inclination to cling to something in the shape of property not their own, and the more valuable and less bulky the stronger the inclination. Mary is a servant girl in the employ of Dr. Maxstadt. In the same house with the Doctor lives a Mrs. Beddo. Last Tuesday Mrs. Beddo missed a gold chain, with locket, charms and several finger-rings, in all valued at about $60. From certain circumstances, suspicion fell upon Mary, and Mrs. Beddo directed Officer Hatch to see what he could do toward recovering the stolen property. Yesterday forenoon, Officer Hatch went to the house of Dr. Maxstadt to see Mary. As soon as he entered, Mary went out the back way, and put for her home on Main street as fast as her legs would carry her. Officer Hatch followed and surprised her, and was so ungallant as to search Mary's trunk for the missing jewelry. He found the jewelry nicely wrapped up and stowed away in a corner of the trunk. Mary's fondness for jewelry has got her into trouble, and she now languishes in jail, where she will no doubt have time to reflect on the vanity and vexation of covetousness.

Jumped Out of a Window.

Yesterday morning Elizabeth McCollough, aged seven years, was admitted to the City Hospital, suffering from compound fracture of the tibia, caused by falling from the second story window of a house on Sixth street, between Main and the river, on the night before last, between ten and eleven o'clock. She had been left alone in the house by her mother, who had gone out for a few minutes to make some small purchases at a grocery. The child, who was in bed at the time, becoming frightened, took a spoon, broke one of the panes in the window, and, it is supposed, under the continued influence of sleep and fright, went through the opening. She fell to the ground. In her descent one of her limbs came in contact with the partially open shutter of a window directly beneath, resulting in the injury above mentioned. Drs. Yandell and Rogers applied some temporary dressing. The mother of the girl is a widow and has three other children, one of whom is of age.

The Bibulous Prelate.

Rev. Francis Rea, arrested and lodged in jail Wednesday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was brought before the City Court yesterday and discharged. The reverend gentleman called at this office yesterday and stated that the whole thing was a mistake; that he had been drinking brandy for a slight case of sickness, and had unconsciously exceeded the amount necessary for the preservation of his proper equilibrium. In this connection the following item from the Ohio news of the Chicago Tribune will be of interest: "The Presbytery of Greenfield has suspended the Rev. Frank Rea for gross intemperance." The reverend persecuted states that he has never been in this city before.

Arrival of Mr. Morton.

The Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Mrs. Morton and son, with Gen. Ben. Spooner and Col. Fishback, of the Indianapolis Journal, arrived in the city at 9 o'clock, by the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad. Mr. J. P. Luse, Hon. James Speed, Judge Beatty, Col. Buckner and others received the party at the depot. The party, with the exception of Gen. Spooner, who went to the Galt House, proceeded to the residence of Col. Buckner, on the southeast corner of Brook and College streets, where a number of gentlemen called to welcome the Senator. To-day the Hon. gentleman will be happy to receive his friends at the above place. At 8 o'clock in the evening he will deliver a speech at Weisiger Hall.

House Breaking.

Yesterday morning between one and two o'clock, the smoke-house of Mr. Henry Ryan, who lives at No. 583 East Market street, was broken into and eight hams and about fifty pounds of lard stolen. The staples of the door of the house were forced and an entrance thus effected. The thieves had proceeded very deliberately to work, as they removed the lard from the barrel with their hands, as the quantity remaining showed the marks of their fingers. A cream-jar in the house was used to convey the lard away. The thieves have not yet been captured, but they probably will, as the police of that district are most indefatigable in following up the slightest clue.

Painful Accident.

Richard Crump works in the machine shop of Messrs. Aiken & Drummond, on Main street, below Twelfth. Early yesterday morning, while engaged with the hoisting machine, the chain broke and fell on his head, making three very severe scalp wounds. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Luce.

DUST TO DUST.

The Funeral of R. F. Hibbitt from Broadway Church Yesterday.

DR. RIVERS' DISCOURSE.

Broadway M. E. Church South was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon by all classes of citizens. A large number of the oldest and most energetic business men of the city were present to pay the last tribute of respect to a merchant of nearly fifty years' standing, with whom they had for at least a quarter of a century had close relations. The name of Robert F. Hibbitt was itself, in the business community, a tower of strength, and the tribute to his memory in the eloquent discourse of Rev. Dr. Rivers was no more glowing than deserved.

The services were very impressive, the choir opening with the hymn "Thou art gone to the grave." Rev. Mr. Mitchell read the lessons for the burial of the dead. The hymn, "A charge to keep I have," was sung by the choir and congregation. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Woolls. The hymn, "I would not live always," was then sung, and followed by the discourse of Dr. Rivers given below. Then followed the hymn "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord," and a closing prayer by Rev. Dr. Schon. The hymns were selected because they were favorites with the deceased, and it was the inward expression, so far as could be learned of all present, that the delineation by Dr. Rivers of Mr. Hibbitt's character as a man, a citizen and a Christian was truthful to the last degree. The pall-bearers were Messrs. E. A. Gardner, Wm. Kendrick, Andrew Graham, Thos. Shanks, J. J. Tigert, H. C. Stucky, S. K. Richardson, J. S. Lithgow, Wm. Cromey, S. G. Henry, Henry Wolford and F. C. Welman.

The following is the discourse of Rev. Dr. Rivers:

Romans: 12th chapter and 11th verse. Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

I have selected this passage because it presents the character of the Christian in his connection with secular affairs, as well as in his relation to his God. I have made the selection because the occasion that calls us together enables us, with great propriety, to present the character of a successful man of business, as in no way colliding with the character of an humble and most devoted Christian. Our friend and brother, Robert F. Hibbitt, was a man of great energy and devotion to business. Through all his long and useful life it could well be said of him, he was not slothful in business. He was an Englishman, and immigrated to this country nearly half a century ago. He commenced business on Market street when Louisville was but a small village. He grew up with the city. By no fault of his, he failed in business nearly twenty-five years ago. This did not destroy his indomitable energy. Early and late he was at work. Whatsoever his hands found to do, he did with his might. He wasted no time. He was ever on the alert. He was up betimes and pursuing some useful employment. If duty required him to be at the store by five or six o'clock in the morning, he was at his post. His every movement denoted energy. His gait was rapid; his form was erect; his step was firm; he never went bowed down and leaning upon his staff, like an old man; but ever with the life and vigor of a man not more than half his age. He never neglected a duty that he could perform. Though at one time a bankrupt, and with the cares of a large family upon him, he neither yielded to despair nor to sloth. Determining to pay his debts to the last cent, he addressed himself to the task with persevering diligence and untiring industry. Brought up in England, amidst an industrious rural population, he never forgot the habits of industry which he learned in early life. When his debts were paid, when property came, and wonderful success crowned his efforts as a merchant, he still continued, literally to the last moments of his life, to show his intense love of active and energetic labor. Before the majority of the inhabitants of this city had arisen from their beds, as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, he was, with his scythe in his hand, mowing with rapid and skillful strokes, the grass in his garden. He always loved flowers and cultivated them with exquisite taste and care. When his son proposed to relieve him of the heavy scythe, he refused, saying at the same time; "I can handle it better than you can." And he continued until he had cut down the last sprig of grass; when, taking a seat upon the stone steps, he was observed by his son to be falling. Supposed to be fainting, he was received into the loving arms of his son, and was found to be dead! So that he literally worked as long as he lived. What an example was he in this respect to our young men. He felt that work was the duty and the destiny of man. Having acquired fortune he might have rested from his labors. With the weight of nearly eighty years upon him, he might have sought retirement. His children often expressed to him the desire that he should abate his labors. But, with the motto of Paul, he determined not to be slothful in business, and often said, "I would rather wear out than rust out."

He was rigidly honest and truthful in all his business transactions. Failing, as I have said, and availing himself of the bankrupt law, he could have paid his debts by the stroke of a pen. But that was not his way of paying debts. Freed from legal obligation, he did not feel himself free from the moral obligation to meet the demands of every paper on which his name was found, either as principal or as indorser. Among the last utterances he ever made to the official board of the church of which he was a member was this: "I once failed in business to the amount of several thousand dollars. I went into bankruptcy, but not to avoid paying my debts. I have paid them all. I owe no man a dollar." Such, said he, is the duty of every honest man. He was a true man. He never intentionally departed one hair's breadth from the truth. He would not exaggerate. He would use no deception. What he would say of his goods was the truth, and might be relied on as such. In representing his articles of merchandise, in fulfilling his promises, in meeting his obligations, he was a man of incorruptible integrity and inviolable truth. This was indeed the basis of his strength. This elevated him to the highest position in commercial circles. This gave to him almost unlimited credit. This put him alongside of men whose integrity has been their highest praise. Take away from a merchant, or indeed from any man, his honesty, and let him have shrewdness, policy, management, tact and talent, and you remove a characteristic, without which he neither deserves nor receives the respect of the wise and good. Nothing can make amends for the lack of truth. Nothing can take the place of sterling integrity. It is the best heritage that a father can give to his children. A man of integrity in this corrupt age stands like a great breakwater, turning back the tide of iniquity which threatens to overwhelm and destroy society. Such a man was our beloved friend and brother. He acquired wealth by honest toil and business enterprise. He was eminently successful. No house stood higher in this city. His paper was "gilt-edged," and his word was as good as his bond.

He was fervent in spirit. A man more devoted to God I have never known. His spirit flamed out in love and praise. It warmed in holy sympathy with the pure, the true and the good. His devotions were always conducted with holy fervor. He was probably never known to offer up to throne of grace a cold, formal prayer. He had within him the power of spiritual life. It glowed in his bosom like the fire on the lips of the prophet. He never quenched the spirit by the love of the world or the pride of life. The chief fervor of his feelings often expressed itself in sobs and tears. He was a man of tears. In common conversation, when religion was the topic, he would often weep. He seldom led a class without shedding tears. He rarely failed to mingle tears with his prayers. This fervent spirit would bring out a hearty amen to a pious utterance in the pulpit, or an earnest appeal in prayer. It made him a most earnest Christian. For him to live was Christ, to die was gain. He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. He loved Christians of every name and denomination. He was for a time the devoted teacher in a Presbyterian Sabbath-school. To the Rev. Mr. Dawson, and to every one of the members of his church, he was deeply attached. Wherever there was the manifestation of Christian charity, there he delighted to be. He delighted in the songs of Zion and in the prayers of God's children. He believed in the power of experimental religion, and rejoiced in a personal knowledge of Christ. The religion of the heart was manifested in the noblest sympathies, and in a walk so pure and blameless as but few had ever equaled. His fervent spirit would often burst forth either in prayer or praise in words of unusual pith and power. I have heard him in love-feast when he seemed for a brief period to be almost inspired, so strikingly earnest and touching were his utterances. He was a positive man in the best sense of that term. He never occupied an equivocal position. His convictions were positive, and he was not slow to let them be known, however unpalatable they might be to others. A spirit like his disdained hypocrisy and scorned every vain sham. It had no affiliation with a religion of forms and ceremonies. He walked by faith and not by sight. His life was hid with Christ in God. His communion with God was consistent and deep. It bathed his spirit with celestial light, and filled his soul with inexpressible joy. While engaged in his daily business his thoughts were ever concentrated on the right and his heart was stayed on God. He kept a constant watch upon his thoughts, and an incessant guard on his tongue and temper. He was zealous for the cause of his Master beyond all earthly good or temporal interest. So fervid were his feelings and so earnest was his spirit, that but for his calm, pure and consistent life, one might have thought him an enthusiast. But he spent his life in serving the Lord. He felt himself a steward, bound to use his Lord's money as He might direct. He was a benevolent man in the largest and fullest sense of that word. The Lord's poor were the objects, not of sentimental compassion, but of active benevolence. He literally fed the hungry and clothed the naked. He dried the tear of the widow and hushed the complaints of the orphan. The stranger was relieved of his wants, the sick was visited and administered to in his anguish, and the injunction of our Saviour in regard to the poor that ye have always with you was never neglected by him. Many will miss our brother, but none will miss him more than the poor. To them he gave thousands of dollars, and the world knew nothing of it. Here he scarcely suffered his left hand know what his right hand did. The poor knew it, and his Heavenly Father made record of it. The service of God ran through all his actions and guarded his whole character. It was the consecration of his being, the devotion of his life, and the surrender of all that he had to the glory of God. It was no mere matter of convenience, no subordinate work. It was not the consecration of a few hours on the holy Sabbath to the Church. Religion was with him a part of his every-day life. It was mixed up with every business transaction. It interpenetrated every element of his character. It was the soul of his justice, the heart of his charity, the life of his integrity, and the end and aim of his existence. Thou God seest me, was an ever-present truth. He never forgot his religious obligations amid the bustle and toil and cares of an extensive and constantly-growing business. He was always alive to the calls of duty. He was a Christian at home in the bosom of his family and in his store surrounded by men of the world, as well as in his church. He did not wear religion as an outer garment to be thrown off at pleasure, but he made it part and parcel of his being. His service was not spasmodic, but constant; not merely on the Sabbath, but during every day of the week. It had no stain of selfishness, and was utterly free from guile or hypocrisy. It was in secret that his conflicts of prayer were the most intense. It was alone that he had his deepest struggles and his grandest triumphs. His service was often a joyful service; he rejoiced often with joy unspeakable. He often experienced that the religion of Christ gave greater joy and higher hopes than could be derived from any other source. His standard of Christian character was very high, and he made persistent efforts to reach that standard. He endeavored to shun the very appearance of evil. He embodied in his life that pure and undefiled religion which consists in visiting the fatherless and the widow, and in keeping one's self unspotted from the world. He rejoiced in the Lord always. He often was heard at the hour of midnight praising God in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs. In Christian courage he was like Paul; in rigid temperance he resembled Timothy, and in honest simplicity he was like Nathaniel, in whom was no guile. He kept himself in readiness at all times to hear the call of the Master. On Sabbath he listened with great profit to a funeral discourse at Kavanaugh Chapel. He had a delightful class-meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The best sermon he ever heard was upon the religion of the heart and life as not consisting in meat and drink, but in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. He attended the official board on Monday evening, and took more than usual interest in the meeting. At that meeting he asked for an explanation of the passage found in John, 17th and 4th, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do." In attempting to explain it I called his attention to the fact that Christ's active labors were finished and that He only had to undergo His sufferings to complete His work, and that in this passage He had reference to the former, and not to the latter. I referred to the declaration of the Apostle Paul, when he said, "I have finished my course;" and, said I, Brother Hibbitt, you have nearly finished the work that has been given you to do. You will soon go up to enjoy your reward. We then engaged together in prayer, when, time and again, with much feeling, he responded amen. The responses were so frequent as to call the attention of the Board. After taking more than his customary part in the business of the meeting, and proposing and earnestly urging a course to be pursued in reference to one of the faithful ministers of Christ, he returned to his home in better than usual health and apparently more cheerful. Arriving at home, he was soon heard in earnest prayer for God's blessings upon the family. We may suppose that, watched by angels, he slept sweetly during the night. In the morning God took him. He made not one struggle. He gently breathed his last in the arms of his son. His work was done. His last conflict was with a shadow. His triumph was complete. Like Enoch he walked with God and was not, for God took him. As a citizen he was an honest man without reproach; as a merchant he was faithful to every trust and just to every man; as a Christian he was rigid yet rejoicing, exacting yet forbearing and forgiving; as a philanthropist he never allowed the poor to be neglected, but was always liberal in supplying their needs; as a father he was tender and affectionate. He loved his children and his grandchildren with a devotion that was beautiful. He dispensed a generous hospitality to numerous friends, who were always impressed with the beautiful manifestations of the domestic affections as they were exhibited in that large household. He welcomed into his heart and home the wife of his son, and always loved her as his own daughter. He delighted in the innocent sports of his grandchildren, and attached them to him by ties which death has been too weak to sever. Death could break his heart-strings and cut the thread of life, but could not place even a strain upon that threefold cord that bound loving hearts in one. He is gone! A more honest man never lived, a more sincere Christian never died. No purer spirit has ever gone from the church in Louisville to the church in Heaven. Let us honor his virtues and follow his example, and, in a few short years at most, we that mourn him now, shall rejoice in a reunion which shall be as joyous as it shall be undisturbed, by all the changes of time, and through all the cycles of eternity.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

A List of the Officers Appointed by Judge Hoke Yesterday.

The officers of the election, which is to take place a week from next Monday, were appointed by Judge Hoke yesterday, and a list appears below. Vacancies made in consequence of the absence of appointees from the city can be filled on application being made. Clerks are requested to call at the County Clerk's office and get their books:

THE COUNTY.

Boston—Judges, Noah Hobbs, James G. Malone. Clerk, James S. Johnson. Sheriff, James E. Mills.

Fisherville—Judge, A. J. English. Clerk, H. A. Smith. Sheriff, John R. Ashby.

Jeffersontown—Judges, J. B. Briscoe, James Finley. Clerk, Charles L. Easum. Sheriff, J. W. Shafer.

Middletown—Judges, J. N. McMichael, J. F. Pearson. Clerk, Charles Bull. Sheriff, Minor Waters.

Cross-road—Judges, George L. Gailbreth, D. Standiford. Clerk, J. W. Scott. Sheriff, Applegate.

Spring Grove—Judges, Richard Phillips, Kasmer Kromer. Clerk, George Williams. Sheriff, James S. Augustus.

Cane Run—Judges, S. A. Gaar, R. A. Miller. Clerk, David Bell. Sheriff, M. L. Miller.

Hayes' Springs—Judges, John A. Hayes, T. H. Thixton. Clerk, F. O. Carithers. Sheriff, Price Henry.

Gilman's—Judges, George W. Raymond, John C. Reedy. Clerk, Wm. Ratcliff. Sheriff, H. A. Arterburn.

Shardine's—Judges, John Schardine, George Lee. Clerk, Thos. Bohannon. Sheriff, Banhard Shafuer.

Lower Ponds—Judges, R. H. Stonestreet, Phil. T. Miller. Clerk, Virgil Nourse. Sheriff, Mort. Walker.

Woodlawn—Judges, B. F. B. Fritch, W. E. Craycroft. Clerk, Jack Crome. Sheriff, George Yocum.

Shiveley's—Judges, William Fey, I. W. Dugan. Clerk, George Smoot. Sheriff, Wm. Dorsey.

Woods'—Judges, Geo. W. Archer, Wm. F. Miles. Clerk, Eli P. Farmer. Sheriff, Arnold.

Harrod's Creek—Judges, Thomas E. Richards, John Bates. Clerk, James Allison. Sheriff, Jas. Carfield.

Two-mile House—Judges, Geo. T. Vernon, Robert Ayers. Clerk, F. Barsinger. Sheriff, H. T. Hood.

Springdale—Judges, W. W. Young, W. S. Herr. Clerk, Dr. W. L. Harbold. Sheriff, W. T. Chamberlain.

Blankenbaker's—Judges, O. Hite, A. Baxter. Clerk, W. H. Blankenbaker. Sheriff, Phil. Eisenmenger.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, John R. Chambers, Jarrett Gosnell. Clerk, D. W. Richards. Sheriff, James Turner.

Second Precinct—Judges, Fred. Rehm, Anton Kutzleb. Clerk, Wm. Klooz. Sheriff, Pat. Marooney.

Third Precinct—Judges, Owen McCrau, John Seabolt. Clerk, Charles Hennegin. Sheriff, John Faust.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, Joseph Pratt, Jacob Pfeiffinger. Clerk, W. C. Foreman. Sheriff, Jacob Kalinger.

Second Precinct—Judges, J. P. Howard, John A. Paslick. Clerk, W. H. Watts. Sheriff, H. H. Paslick.

Third Precinct—Judges, Jacob Rupp, Fred. Zable. Clerk, John J. Rupp, jr. Sheriff, George Langolf.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, H. McClaren, J. F. Huber. Clerk, Cyrus Duval. Sheriff, John Wonderlin.

Second Precinct—Judges, John E. Carr, George Hill. Clerk, Chris. Doern. Sheriff, Phil. Dall.

Third Precinct—Judges, Gotlieb Meyer, John A. Benninger. Clerk, Henry Smith. Sheriff, A. J. Cline.

Fourth Precinct—Judges, David Mayrrum, Richard Watts. Clerk, Geo. J. Sneider. Sheriff, John Batzer.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, John Omer, E. S. Watts. Clerk, James Bradley. Sheriff, Chris. Ketzel.

Second Precinct—Judges, Jacob Pfulzer, Jesse Bayless. Clerk, Charles Sauters. Sheriff, Anthony Loran.

Third Precinct—Judges, J. W. Barbee, Frank Sackstoder. Clerk, R. W. Bell. Sheriff, George F. Hart.

Fourth precinct—Judges, D. Luckenbill, Reuben Rucker. Clerk, O. C. Hamilton. Sheriff, George Schaffer.

FIFTH WARD.

First precinct—Judges, John Rudd, William Bohanon. Clerk, Charles Winkler. Sheriff, John Schweitzer.

Second precinct—Judges, C. O. Smith, J. L. Bassett. Clerk, Pat. H. Bland. Sheriff, George Winkler.

Third precinct—Judges, Lewis N. Johnson, J. B. Green. Clerk, D. M. Kepley. Sheriff, C. B. Shepherd.

SIXTH WARD.

First precinct—Judges, J. M. Stephens, O. L. Miller. Clerk, A. Brindewald. Sheriff, William Miller.

Second Precinct—Judges, Thomas Mitchell, C. Shepherd. Clerk, W. P. Shanks. Sheriff, J. N. Collins.

Third Precinct—Judges, B. F. Camp, R. B. North. Clerk, Ed. Colgan. Sheriff, Richard N. Jones.

SEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, Daniel Addis, E. Deitzman. Clerk, George T. Megowan. Sheriff, Ed. Hughes.

Second Precinct—Judges, Squire Matlack, J. Smith Speed. Clerk, Sothern Kalfus. Sheriff, Charles Schrauz.

Third precinct—Judges, W. E. Woodruff, R. J. Ormsby. Clerk, C. C. Porter. Sheriff, James Todd.

EIGHTH WARD.

First precinct—Judges, J. Speed Peay, C. W. Fields. Clerk, Henry Fry. Sheriff, Hugh Curry.

Second precinct—Judges, William Hurst, Lafe Joseph. Clerk, John Downing, jr. Sheriff, Len. Herndon.

Third precinct—Judges, W. A. Nally, Frank Madden. Clerk, John M. Farrar. Sheriff, A. Sallinger.

NINTH WARD.

First precinct—Judges, Dennis Lincoln, O. S. Minor. Clerk, J. W. Nevin. Sheriff, John Pendergrast.

Second Precinct—Judges, Joseph Read, H. S. Irwin. Clerk, Harry Summerville. Sheriff, Robt. Smith.

Third Precinct—Judges, George McKinney, John Graham. Clerk, Samuel Gill. Sheriff, B. D. Thomas.

Fourth Precinct—Judges, F. Hammel, Dr. Williams. Clerk, Charles Soune. Sheriff, —. Sloan.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, John Long, H. M. Carr. Clerk, C. Graff. Sheriff, Wm. Turney.

Second Precinct—Judges, H. W. Walker, A. Hoagland. Clerk, W. A. Martin. Sheriff, James D. Hamilton.

Third Precinct—Judges, Louis Eichrodt, A. Leich. Clerk, John McKnight. Sheriff, Samuel F. Harlan.

Fourth Precinct—Judges, John Harrison, S. A. Miller. Clerk, John Coakley. Sheriff, Con. O'Neil.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Judges, John McCrath, M. Carlayne. Clerk, W. G. Baird. Sheriff, Jas. C. Baird.

Second Precinct—Judges, C. W. Samuels, W. B. Kennedy. Clerk, A. H. Payne. Sheriff, R. B. Sheridan.

Third Precinct—Judges, George Fitzgerald, J. Allen Porter. Clerk, C. W. Pope. Sheriff, George Frank.

Fourth Precinct—Judges, W. W. Twyman, G. Scott Jones. Clerk—R. C. C. Jones. Sheriff, A. J. Blanks.

Fifth Precinct—Judges, Aaron Ray, John D. Gieske. Clerk, George R. Caswell. Sheriff, George Barker.

TWELFTH WARD.

First Precinct, Shippingport—Judges, Martin Woodruff, Thos. Jones. Clerk, Wm. Black. Sheriff, Isaac Needy.

Second Precinct, Portland—Judges George Scott, Martin Nippert. Clerk, Sylvester Davis. Sheriff, Wm. S. Butterfield, sr.

Third Precinct, Johnsons Engine-house—Judges, Wm. Weist, Captain White. Clerk, Jesse Tuell. Sheriff, Tiernan.

Fourth Precinct—Judges, James H. Graves, Stephen Schmidt. Clerk, George S. Irvin. Sheriff, Frische.

UNRULY GIRLS.

A Mother Gets Out of Patience and Sends Her Daughters to Court.

Last week Mrs. Elkins had her two daughters, Matilda and Fannie, brought before the Police Court, and asked that they be committed to St. Xavier's Institute. This request the two young ladies objected to very strenuously. Judge Price and the City Attorney, Mr. Hagan, after interrogating and giving them a moral lecture, agreed that if they would promise to go home, be good girls, and mind their mother that they would be permitted to return. This they declared they would do, and they went, no doubt at the time thinking that they would be better and more obedient. They, however, soon forgot the promises they had made, and, according to the statements of their mother and other witnesses in the City Court yesterday morning, Matilda and Fannie have conducted themselves with less propriety since their first introduction to the City Court than they had ever done before. After hearing the proof, Judge Price ordered that they be sent to St. Xavier's. The judgment of the court did not seem to have any effect upon them this time, and they left the room seemingly in good cheer. It is to be hoped that the salutary influence of the matrons of St. Xavier will have the effect of making these two beautiful young girls (for such they are) yet an ornament to society.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

DURING a tumbling act at the circus last night, the actor fell and broke one of his arms.

A LITTLE [illegible] Howard Worthington, was at First-street station yesterday for throwing rocks on the streets.

TICKET No. 9,540, held by Mr. A. Duteil of this city, drew a diamond ring, valued at $300, in Golladay's lottery.

JERRY COLLINS, a negro, aged thirty years, was brought yesterday to First-street station for fast driving. He was soon afterwards liberated on bail.

A YOUNG MAN named Clark, while swinging last night at Floral Park, fell, and striking on one of his shoulders, received a rather severe shock.

ONE of the latest publications of Louis Tripp, Main street, is "Night-shades Waltz," by Miss Bettie Van Arsdale. It is simple and very pretty.

DURING yesterday the heat of the sun was most intense. Towards the latter part of the day the sky became overcast, and an agreeable coolness succeeded.

WATERMELONS are becoming abundant and cheap. A full car-load was received yesterday by the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis road from Indiana.

JOHN METTICKS and Mrs. Burke both indulged in too much liquor yesterday afternoon, and, being disorderly on the street, Officer Reedy confined them in station No. 4 for safe keeping.

YESTERDAY EVENING four boys were up in a tree at the circus, on Fourth street, near Chestnut, when the tree broke down, and the boys fell to the ground. One of them had his nose broken.

ON THE southwest corner of Wenzel and Main streets the water does not flow from the drains into the catch basin. Yesterday afternoon the smell arising from the stagnant water was most offensive.

HON. T. J. KINSELLA, special agent of the Treasury Department, is in this city on a tour of inspection. Mr. Kinsella enjoys the reputation of being one of the shrewdest men in the Department.

THE THERMOMETER at Messrs. Cook & Sloss' gave the following indications of the temperature yesterday at the hours stated: At 7 o'clock A. M., 70; at 10 A. M., 73; at noon, 79; at 2 P. M., 83; at 4 P. M., 84, and at 6 P. M., 81.

ON WEDNESDAY evening, a horse of Alfred Stone's, attached to a sulky, ran away from the lower end of Jefferson street, and was caught by Officer Hatch, between Eighth and Ninth, on the same street. No damage done.

ALONZO SPENCER, charged with stealing two horses from Robert Hardesty, of Bullitt county, was before the City Court yesterday morning. On motion of the attorneys for the defense the case was continued until next Tuesday.

MILES McDANIELS having failed to appear at the City Court yesterday morning to answer the charge preferred against him on account of the affair on Marshall street, below Clay, the night before, forfeited his bond, and a capias having been ordered he was arrested during the day and brought to Clay-street station.

REVS. STUART ROBINSON and J. H. HEYWOOD have consented to give temperance lectures under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The lectures will be delivered in the open air, at the Old Pioneer grave-yard, Eleventh and Jefferson streets. The time has not yet been definitely announced, but due notice will be given through the daily papers.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON two drunken young men got off the cars at Tenth and Walnut. They immediately linked arms and essayed to cross the street, but the slight elevation of the curb was too much for the equilibrium of the one, and down he went, wallowing in the filth of the gutter, drawing his companion on top of him, and cutting a gash on his head, which bled profusely.

FRED. LONG, a German, was arrested yesterday by Officer Burke and placed in station No. 5. Fred. mixed his drinks rather freely, which caused him to become somewhat mixed himself, and, becoming boisterous on the street, he was taken in charge by the conservators of the peace. When being conveyed to the lock-up, Fred. resisted quite stubbornly, kicking, biting and scratching, and could only be subdued by the use of the mace over his cranium.

A BURGLARIOUS attempt was made to enter a grocery store on Main, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, about one o'clock yesterday morning. There were two parties at work in the rear of the building, when a police officer approached, which caused them to depart instanter. There seems to be a regular gang of burglars operating in the western end of the city, as a number of attempts at burglary have been made lately, but the extra vigilance of the police in this locality has so far failed to detect the thieves.

IT WILL be remembered that a few days ago Jacob Seible jumped from a second-story window at the Bowles House, on Market street, and that on the morning following he mysteriously departed. Since then he has been wandering through the country. Yesterday morning he was brought into the city in an express wagon. His clothes were torn and dirty, and his hat, coat and one of his boots were gone. He was a resident of Cincinnati, and kept a saloon on the Harrison road, near the stock-yard there. A telegram has been sent to his wife. Last night he was at First-street station, detained as a lunatic.

ON TUESDAY last, Henry Drago, one of the soldiers now quartered at Taylor Barracks, was under arrest in one of the station-houses for fast driving. On the next day he was liberated. While he was detained, it appears that Lorens Smith, an Irishman, about twenty-seven years of age, and one of Smith's comrades had stolen a suit of Drago's clothing, valued at about forty dollars. The clothing they subsequently disposed of to a Mrs. Gumpert, a Jewess, who keeps a store on Second street, near Main. They received only five dollars for the suit, which was quite new. Yesterday Smith was arrested for the theft and brought to First-street station. Mrs. Gumpert was also taken to the same place of detention, on the charge of having stolen goods in her possession, knowing the same to be stolen, and also for keeping a pawn-shop without having been duly licensed.

*AMUSEMENTS.

The European Circus.

Last night the European Circus closed the exhibitions here. The attendances during the entire term were very large and highly appreciative. There was not one in the company of whom something favorable could not be said. A more effective circus company has rarely visited this city.

The Paroquet Ball.

The inaugural ball at Paroquet Springs last night must have been an immense and fashionable affair. The three trains which left this city were each crowded to their utmost capacity, and all on board were of the finest people. Grayson and Crab Orchard contributed their quota for the occasion, and altogether there must have been at least two thousand people present.

Floral Park.

Last evening Floral Park was most brilliantly illuminated with gaslights and Chinese lanterns. At intervals Bengal lights were burned, tinting beautifully the spray of the fountains and lending additional interest to the entire picturesque scene. All the cars of the Fourth and the Sixth-street railroads were crowded during the early part of the evening with the most respectable class of citizens, who were proceeding to the grounds. The music furnished was unusually good. Many family dancing parties were formed and appeared to enjoy themselves exceedingly. As a place of evening resort, this park is steadily growing in popularity. No inducement of any kind being offered to attract disorderly persons thither, but few of them present themselves at the gate, and these few are denied admission. Within the grounds constant supervision is exercised. Under such management Floral Park is certain to retain public favor.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

Mr. Geo. P. Doern, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, received a dispatch from the Hon. D. W. Voorhees yesterday, accepting the invitation to speak in Louisville next week. The time and place will be duly announced.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.]

THURSDAY, July 27.—Wm. Hewlett and A. J. Shepard, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. H. Kemp and Miles McDaniel, same; Kemp fined $20 and McDaniel $5. Moses Spencer and Jacob Campbell, same; dismissed at fees and cost.

Nancy Bell, disorderly conduct; fined $5. Malinda Miller and Martha McCormack, same; dismissed. Matilda Elkins and Fannie Elkins, same; sent to St. Xavier.

H. Kemp, carrying concealed deadly weapons; dismissed. Willis Haws, same; fined $25.

Geo. Drybread, stealing carpet from Geo. Bass; continued until Friday.

James Winslow, unlawfully taking and carrying away $10 from B. J. Nicholson; fined $10.

Fannie Hall, assault and battery on Mollie Simmons; fined $5.

Jerry Gordon, peace warrant by Phoebe Hines; dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Fannie Hall, same against Mollie Simmons; dismissed.

Conrad Steitz, abuse of family; dismissed.

Geo. M. Moots, fugitive from justice from the State of Ohio; dismissed.

Alonzo Spencer, stealing two hoes from Robert Hardesty; continued until August 1.

James Winslow, false swearing; continued until Saturday.

United States District Court.

[Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THURSDAY, July 27.—In re Wm. Lackey; discharge from all debts granted.

In re Wm. C. Tatum; same order.

In re Crenshaw & Bro.; election of assignee postponed until August 15th, 1871.

In re F. L. Sims; assignee directed to pay to creditors dividend of 20 per cent. declared 17th of June, 1871, upon report of assignee.

In re E. R. & G. W. Gordon; exceptions of assignee to the claims of Porch, Cooke & Bryant, S. Ulman & Co., Walde, Gaines & Co., Sutcliff & Owen, and T. N. Viers were sustained.

Jefferson County Court.

[Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.]

PROBATE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, July 27.—Rudolph Leffel appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Caroline Eberle, deceased, with Andrew Stark as surety.

CITY FEATURES.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

A home for all and in a most desirable neighborhood, convenient to all parts of the city by railroad. Slevin's West-end addition at auction Monday, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis and Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

Fine Peaches.

Mr. C. Kamm, of the Fourth street market, has received the first shipment of 1,500 boxes of peaches from the farm of Mr. Lee, of Bullitt county. He will receive them daily. Those wishing fine peaches should give him a call. They are the largest we have seen in market this year.

A Set of Furniture Given Away.

Yesterday Dr. Sauder, the popular druggist, corner Second and Green, was the fortunate recipient of a fine set of walnut furniture, four pieces, valued at one hundred and forty dollars, with a one-dollar purchase at the Milton Gold Store, 68 Fourth street.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

A rare chance for an investment. The best speculating property in the city at auction and on unprecedented terms. Do not fail to attend Monday, July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co. and S. S. Meddis, auctioneers.

Milton Gold Store.

A splendid set of furniture was given away yesterday with a one-dollar purchase.

Slevin's West-end Park Addition.

Be your own landlord. Get plat and attend the great sale of Slevin's West-end addition. The handsomest property in the city. July 31st, 1871, at 12½ o'clock. S. S. Meddis and Morris, Southwick & Co., auctioneers.

Savings Bank.

Money invested in central property never takes to itself wings. There is always a demand, always an income. Attend sale of that handsome Walnut-street property by Hansbrough & Priest.

Twenty-five Cents.

This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well Known in his Community. Read it:

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.
W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.

A Novel Letter From Down the Elizabethtown and Paducah—A Touch All 'Round.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

GRAYSON SPRINGS, July 25, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having sojourned some ten days or more
At this pleasant retreat, methought I'd implore,
In your widely-read columns, a moderate space,
To jot down some notes of the "people" and "place."
The "place!" But so widely its merits are known,
I scarce can enhance them by praise of my own,
Yet, though "all" of its charms and its virtues have heard,
"My" feminine tongue fain would put in a word.
'Tis a glorious place, with the grand forest trees
Waving lofty and green in the health-giving breeze,
And the grove with the "springs" scattered cheeringly 'round,
Very fountains of life, bubbling up from the ground,
Here, sheltered secure from the sun's burning ray,
One casts ev'ry thought of the city away;
Its cares and its toils, its dust and its heat,
Unheeded, unknown in our shady retreat.
With comfort we're lodged, and as to our fare,
Only come out and try it, we'll give you a share;
But the "people," I'm sure, from the East and the West,
The North and the South—we have garnered the best.
First—there's "Captain Vanmeter!" he cannot be "beat;"
And his wife—such a lady as seldom we meet;
And there are the "Clarksons," whose virtues and name
Are synonomous ever with "Grayson" and fame;
"Dr. North," whose renown gives us reason to fear,
That he'll not tarry long in this limited sphere.
Then the guests! many honored, illustrious names,
The lengthening scroll of our register claims.
So large is the quota that "Louisville" sends,
That we feel quite at home, and surrounded by friends;
Indeed, it has been so extensively drained,
That we're puzzled to think who in town has remained.
We've our merchants of note—our gents, too, of ease,
Whose fortunes achieved, fain may do as they please;
We're tempted to mention their names, but we fear
They'd prefer that they should not be chronicled here.
But—the gallant young gents and the beautiful flowers—
Exotics, we've snatched from gay fashion's fair bowers,
We cannot refrain—the temptation's too strong—
To weave their initials to grace our rude song.
What a bevy of charms; what a glowing parterre!
Do we thus conjure up, in the "brave" and the "fair!"
But first on the "brave" shall our glances be cast—
And why? We would fain keep the "best" for the "last:"
What a dazzling assemblage of faultless cravats,
Irreproachable coats and bewildering hats;
What marvelous heads (death to venturesome flies)
Brings this army of "braves" to our wondering eyes!
First, the charming "T. Y." so bewitchingly neat,
(We quote from the ladies) "he's a dear" and "so sweet!"
"T. M." like the "Chinee" so "childlike and bland,"
Arranging the dance, with a wave of his hand;
Mr. "B." double "B." perchance I should say,
Untiring alike, both by night and by day;
"G. W." exhaustless in wit and in fun,
And always at hand when there's aught to be done.
"J. R.," a "Beau Brummel" himself could not be
More faultless in manners and costume than he;
And "Douglass" whose bright and whose merry young face
Is welcomed by all, as the life of the place.
"H. B.," "W. T.," "E. F." whom we know,
Is each, in his turn, an acceptable beau;
"Mr. H.," "Mr. P.," with unparalleled grace,
In the ball-room or grove, claim a prominent place;
"Mr. N.," "Mr. G.," and many a name,
Which though unknown to me, should be honor'd by fame.
But the ladies—the ladies! harmonious nine,
I pray all inspire these numbers of mine!
There's the charming Miss "B—," who's a fav'rite with all—
Both the young and the old—and the great and the small;
The graceful Miss "S—" and the fair Miss "M. B.;"
Miss "W—," Miss "N—," full of soft witchery;
Miss "Y—," there's a spell in her innocent face
That holds one enthralled with its rare, nameless grace;
The fair Misses "N—," so engaging to all,
That hearts at their feet like the autumn leaves fall—
Miss "M—," like the first op'ning rose-bud of spring;
Miss "T—," of whose conquests we've no space to sing;
Miss "K—," and Miss "T—," and coquettish Miss "S—,"
Whose dancing enchants us, as all must confess.
And others, perchance, whom my blundering pen
Will, if passed o'er this time, strive to mention again.
Would that pen were more worthy the beauty and grace
That are shedding their charms o'er this much-favored place,
Or that some one, whose muse far more tunefully sings,
Would invoke her in praise of the famed "Grayson Springs!"

C. L. M.

BASE BALL.

Kentuckys vs. a Picked Nine.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:

LOUISVILLE, July 26, 1871.

W. Durning, Capt. First Nine, Kentucky B. B. C.:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, members of a picked nine, do hereby challenge you to a game of base ball, to be played at Cedar Hill, Friday, July 28th, at 2:30 sharp. Game to be played with a "dead ball." J. C. Wigginton, Capt., Frank Walker, James Browinski, Stephen Black, Preston W. Hardin, Thrashly B. Buckner, Thomas Fox, Mania Levi, Dan Kuefler.

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1871.

J. C. Wigginton, Capt. Picked Nine,

DEAR SIR—In behalf of the first nine of the Kentucky Base Ball Club, I accept your challenge to play a game at Cedar Hill on Friday, July 28th, at 2:30 P. M. sharp. The first nine of the Kentucky Base Ball Club will meet you on the grounds at the time appointed.

W. J. DURNING,
Capt. First nine Ky. B. B. C.

The Kentuckys play the Harvesters, of Jefferson county, at Cedar Hill, on Saturday next. The game played on Saturday last between these clubs, resulted in victory for the Kentuckys by a score of 34 to 30.

The Game on Wednesday.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

There having appeared in your columns of yesterday morning a one-sided notice of the recent match game of base ball between the Kentuckys and Indianas, we the friends of the Hoosiers, think it but just that our version should be heard. The writer of this was only a witness of the game, and is a believer in fair play. Sometime since the Kentuckys played the Indianas on this side of the river—Indianas defeating them by a score of 22 to 11. The Kentuckys, smarting under such a flogging, determined to resort to some means of salvation not altogether in accordance with base ball ethics or usages, by which to turn the tables on the Indianas at Cedar Hill. When the Indianas arrived on the grounds, they found to their astonishment that the Kentuckys had procured the services of the "old professional pitcher of the late Eagle club," Mr. Booth, to do their fearful pitching for them; and fearfully did he do it.

On the first inning the Kentuckys made 24 scores, which is attributable mainly to the wet grass, making it too slippery for the Indianas, and hazardous without regular spiked shoes, which they had not. Finally the Indianas came to the bat, and made a good score, Mr. Booth pitching well enough *for him*. Now came the *rascality*—to be mild—of Mr. Booth. The Indianas whitewashed them on the second inning, which chagrined them very much. The second for Indianas resulted very well again. The third resulted in another "goose-egg" (0) for the Kentuckys, which enraged Mr. Booth so much that he began the most *violent, irregular, vicious* throwing ever witnessed in any game. He seemed to be bent on *intimidating* the Ind.'s if possible. The umpire, seeing the purpose he had in view, held his pitching to a strict rule, which necessarily gave a good many of the Indianas their bases. Mr. Poindexter was violently struck in the left side, almost disabling him, and finally in the neck; Mr. Force received a severe blow; Mr. Mack had his head nearly broken; Mr. Brown was struck three times, in spite of his skillful dodging; and against all these disadvantages the Indianas behaved nobly. When on the sixth or seventh innings they were behind on the scores, the decision was made that the game be continued further, which resulted in their playing their part of the eighth inning, putting them a few runs ahead. Indianas came to the bat on the eighth inning, with five scores to tie and six to overcome, it being about 6:45 P. M., leaving an abundance of time to finish the entire game. The Indianas had three men on the bases, and a safe batter at the plate, when the cry was immediately raised that it was *too dark* to see the ball. It *not* having been too late, of course the Indianas suspected foul play. Under no consideration could the Kentuckys be induced to continue the game, as the chances looked so bad for them. They knew if they went back to the field defeat was inevitable. The umpire, finding they would not come to any amicable terms, nor draw the game, stepped into the field and had the ball thrown to him, which he had no difficulty in discerning. He returned to his place and told them he could not conscientiously decide the game as it stood; that they must finish the inning, which they refused to do, whereupon he decided the game 9 to 0 in favor of the Indianas.

The Indianas beat them in the playing, behaved more courteously than they, and can give them hot shot again whenever they come together. Many have been the games played on this side of the river, but never was a club so shamefully treated from beginning to end as were the Indianas at Cedar Hill on Wednesday.

FAIR PLAY.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—FENLEY—On Thursday evening, July 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. H. Hopson, WM. B. ABBOTT, Esq., to Miss MARY L. FENLEY, daughter of the late Mr. John Fenley, formerly of Jefferson county, Ky.; all of this city.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For the Legislature.

Capt. A. JESSEL is the workingman's independent candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth district and Sixth ward. jy23 dte*

B. E. CASSILLY is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in the Seventh district, Tenth ward. jy21 dte*

E. D. STANDIFORD is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial district, composed of the county of Jefferson and the First and Second wards in the city of Louisville. jy8 dte*

ALFRED T. POPE is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, composed of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. jy6 dte

We are requested to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from Oldham county, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention to be held at Lagrange on the 17th of July, 1871. je24 dtc

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,

FOR SALE BY THE

Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has also been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the U. S. census returns for 1870, is $17,184,118.

The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.

A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

jy24 eod6&d2aw6

TURKISH BATHS.

GENUINE IMPROVED

TURKISH BATHS,

With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the

Novelty Cure,

172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

WE will give $500 in case of failure to cure any disease that flesh is heir to if not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable.

Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents.

Hours—For Ladies, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 8 P. M.

je4 SuWe&Fr3m

FERTILIZERS.

LOUISVILLE

Bromophite Fertilizer Co.

MANUFACTURE a Fertilizer from Night Soil, which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. Peruvian Guano is acknowledged to be superior to all Phosphates, Bones, &c., and by analysis Bromophite is shown to be 2 per cent. stronger than the best Guano.

It is especially recommended for Tobacco, Cotton and Corn.

Put up in good barrels and sold at 2 cents per pound.

Principal warehouse and salesroom 30 Third st. Send for a circular.

my10 deod3m&w3m ALEX. HUNTER, Sec'y.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices. D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

my7 eodtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 dtf

JOB PRINTING.

STEAM

Job Printing

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads,	$8 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads,	$5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings,	$4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards,	$3 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards,	$2 to $3 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards,	$1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.	

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. N. ROBSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf, & 63, East Bay,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and, confining himself strictly to a commission business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Corn, Wheat, etc. Shippers of produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York, thus having the advantage of two markets without extra commission.

References—Bishop W. M. Wightman, S. C.; Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Tenn.; Col. Wm. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. Jno. P. King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Williams, Birnie & Co., New York.; Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. jy14 deod3m

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

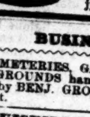
PITTSBURG COAL

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

FRUIT JARS.



FRUIT JARS.

We are manufacturing the Mason, Gem (glass-top), Spencer, Wire tin-top, and cork-top Fruit Jars. KRACK, REED, & CO., Glass Manufacturers. Warerooms Second and Washington sts., Louisville, Ky. jy17 eod1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. jy20 d2m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

ROBERT SCHUTTER,

ARTIST,

FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

153 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. je14 eod3m&thp

WALL-PAPER.

WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jyl8dtf

SPEED & CREIGHTON,

No. 142 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wrought Iron Gas, Water, and Steam Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Bath Tubs, Earth Closets, &c.; also Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

jy9 SuWe&Fritu8bp

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement.

2d6 SuW&Frm

AMUSEMENTS.

FLORAL PARK

OPEN DAILY till 11 P. M. Promenade Concerts every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 P. M. Matinee every Saturday. Music from 5 to 10 P. M. jy11 d1m

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

L. B. Redd & Bro. against Henry Sneider, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,149.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, viz:

The 25 feet of ground owned by Henry Sneider, on the north side of Southgate street, between Maria and Eighteenth streets.

The 50 feet of ground owned by William Beck, on the north side of Southgate street, between Maria and Eighteenth streets.

The 50 feet of ground belonging to J. P. Fisher, on the south side of Southgate street, between Maria and Eighteenth streets.

The 162 feet belonging to T. & H. Ratenbusch, on the north side of Southgate street between Maria and Eighteenth streets. The parties defendants have the right to redeem their respective property herein ordered to be sold at any time from confirmation of sale by paying ten per cent. per annum on the sum bid, together with said bid.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Theodore Bohlson against A. Loeshner & Co. } In Chancery, No. 24,154.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months—

A tract of land in the city of Louisville, beginning 24 feet from the southwest corner of Twentieth and Market streets; thence west with Market street 24 feet; thence south 105 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence eastwardly 24 feet to the beginning.

Also, a two-horse spring wagon, two mules, and a set of double harness.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Owen Gathright against W. McPeek, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,173.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

The lot of ground belonging to G. G. Bower, having a front of 50 feet on Madison street, running back the same width 165 feet south to an alley, and adjoins the lot of W. McPeek on the eastern side and the lot of ground belonging to Robert Timmons on the south side of Madison street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, having a front of 30 feet on Madison, running back the same width 165 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

George M. Weyler's Executrix, against Geo. M. Weyler's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 22,839.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

Lots marked 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the plat of J. L. Henning, surveyor, filed herein.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Jennie Marshal, Guardian, against John D. B. Marshal & others. } In Cha'ry, No. 24,428

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land situated in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, near Hobbs' Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the center of the county road running north from Hobbs' Depot, near and on the north side of Goose creek south branch and opposite a sycamore tree, on the west side of said road; thence by the lands of James W. Walker s 77½ deg. west 25.8 poles to the land owned by W. Cox; thence by the lands of said Cox s 22 e 48 poles to the land of W. W. Hill; thence by the lands of said Hill n 64¾ deg. e 27.8 poles to the center of said road; thence along the center of said road n 24½ deg. w 42.1 poles to the place of beginning, containing 7⅛ acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon.

Also, another tract in said county and State, on said railroad, beginning in the center of the county road, leading along the line of Hobbs' and others towards Middletown, being the northeast corner of the said lands; thence with the center of said road s 24¼ e 12 poles and 9 links; thence s 81 w 46 poles to a corner common to Cox and Hill; thence with the lines of Cox and Hill n 65½ deg. e 44 poles and 9 links to the beginning, containing 1 acre, 2 roods and 35 poles.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. C. Kennedy against Andrew McKinley, &c., } In Chancery, No. 22,774.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

The 665 feet of ground owned by defendant, situated on the west side of Fifth or Pope street, between Kentucky and St. Catharine streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John L. Pool, Guardian, against Adjail A. Snow. } In Chancery, No. 24,089.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above case, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months—

A lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, beginning at a point on the south side of Green street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, 210 feet west of Fourteenth street, and running westwardly and parallel with Green street 30 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 160 feet to Grayson street; thence eastwardly and parallel with Grayson street 30 feet; thence northwardly 160 feet to the place of beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
jy26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

H. C. Van Seggern against W. R. Gray. } In Chancery, No. 24,169.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months—

A leasehold estate in a lot in Louisville, Ky., with the improvements thereon, beginning 80 feet west of the northwest corner of Walnut and Fourteenth streets; thence west about 32 feet; thence running back north the same width about 149 feet, being the same property leased by Longworth and Anderson to defendant for fifteen years from the 1st day of May, 1867, at a ground rent of $75 per year.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
jy26 d5

STRAYED.

STRAYED—BAY PONY—On Tuesday, over 12 years old; gray about the head; white spot on left hind leg over the hoof. A reward of $10 will be paid for her return to CONSTANTINE KISSEL, Shelbyville pike, near Southall st. jy28 d3*

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—GRAY MARE—On the night of the 25th, about three years old; black mane and tail, which the owner can have by proving the same and paying charges. ABLE & CUMMINS, 104 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. jy28 d3

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Regular Sales of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Extra fine new Smoking Lounges and Spring Mattresses, Side boards, and Parlor Sets; also a small lot of Groceries, consisting of Vinegar, Spiced Beef, kitts and half-barrels White Fish, Herring, Mackerel, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, July 28th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, the above without reserve. Terms cash.
C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY THOS. PEARSON AND S. G. HENRY & CO.

WALNUT-STREET LOT

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at half-past 5 o'clock, immediately after the sale by Messrs. Hansbrough & Priest, we will sell that desirable vacant lot on the south side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The lot fronts 37 10-12 feet on Walnut streets, and extends southwardly 166 feet to an alley, and adjoins the beautiful house and lot to be sold by Messrs. Hansbrough & Priest. This lot is very conveniently located for any one doing business on Main street.

THOS. PEARSON and S. G. HENRY & CO.

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, July 28th, at 5 P. M., on the premises, we will sell a large and handsome residence on the south side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. The lot is 60 by 166 feet to a paved alley. This sale furnishes a rare opportunity to buy a splendid home. The house has been newly painted and put in fine order; the property is finely located; has gas and water; the yard elegantly ornamented by flowers and shade trees. Terms made known on day of sale.
HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Auctioneers.
jy23 dts

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At the corner of Clay and Fulton streets.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

Coalfloat in Good Working Order, Mules, Horses, Carts, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning, August 1st, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the corner of Clay and Fulton streets, 16 No. 1 mules, 2 horses, 7 coal carts, 8 sets cart harness, coal-scales, and coal office, 1 large stable containing 18 stalls. Terms—Under $50, cash; over that amount a credit of four months, with approved security, bearing interest, negotiable and payable in bank.

N. B. As the parties are declining business the sale will be peremptory.

jy23 Su&Wets WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

BY ISAACS & CRUM.

WE will sell at auction TUESDAY, August 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M., a desirable brick cottage of five rooms, water and gas; situated on the north side of Madison street, between Floyd and Preston; lot 25 by 165 feet to a 20-foot bowldered alley. Terms at sale. ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 West Jefferson, bet. Third and Fourth. jy26 dts

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Auction Notice.

Extensive, Special, and Peremptory

Trade Sale of 5,000 Cases

BOOTS, SHOES

BROGANS, RUBBERS, ETC.,

IN Large Lots to suit the Jobbing Trade. Every lot to be sold positively, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, at the stores of

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO.,

Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, Philadelphia, on

Tuesday, August 1st, 1871.

Included in the above will be found 25,000 cases Rubbers, first-class fresh goods, in lots of 10 cases each.

N. B. The particular attention of purchasers is called to this sale, as it will comprise a full assortment of all descriptions adapted to Fall Trade, from the leading manufacturers of New England, New York, and Philadelphia.

jy17,19,21,24,26,28

PUBLIC SALES.

FOR SALE

—AT—

PUBLIC AUCTION,

—ON—

Tuesday, August 8, 1871

AT the residence of the late John Montgomery, on the Preston-street pike, nine miles from the city of Louisville, all the personal estate, consisting of mules, horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, top buggy, wheat drill, Buckeye mower, and all the farming implements; household furniture, large cooking-stove, and a general assortment of kitchen utensils, together with about 50 acres of wheat in stack, lot of oats, do. hay, &c.; 1,000 bushels of old corn, lot of rye, and everything pertaining to the personal estate of deceased.

The above will be sold without reserve, and terms made known at time of sale.

JAS. M. CRUME,
EDWIN E. CORDEN,
Executors.
jy26 dts

STEAMBOATS.

For Sale.

The Pink Varble will be sold as she now lies at the Portland wharf. She is in thorough repair, and in splendid running order. Apply to [jy15] B. C. LEVI.

FOR CINCINNATI

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN ......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.
THOMAS SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers.
jy18 d1m A. BALLARD, Master.

MORNING STAR.....GILMORE, Master, For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson This Day, 19th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
H. S. TURNER......RUSK, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, 1st, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
CAMELIA......MILT AIKIN, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.
MONTCALM & CO.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
ADA HELLMAN......McCLARTY, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
H. S. TURNER......RUSK, Master.
Will leave on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo.
ADA HELLMAN......McCLARTY, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 29th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT HULL AND CABIN of steamer Des Arc, as she lies at New Albany wharf, with derricks, spars, stages, &c., complete and in good order. 200 feet long, 32 feet beam, 5½ feet depth hull. Apply to SATTERWHITE BROS., 46 Fourth st. jy4 d30

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS to find suitable help promptly—any kind—HELP to find places equal to capacity and merit. Do you wish to hire any one? Do you want a place? Report to central point and select and agree for yourself. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—GIRL—To do the work for a small family, at 312 Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

WANTED—COTTAGE—Single or double, on leased ground for cash. Lease must have twelve years or upwards to run, and ground rent low. Parties having such and will sell low for cash, may apply at L. B. BASCOM'S Painting Rooms, corner Fifth and Main streets. jy28 d3Fr&Su*

WANTED—SALESMAN—To engage a young man in a wholesale millinery house, to go to Baltimore; one who has traveled, and is acquainted in Kentucky and West and Middle Tennessee. Address P. O. Box 355, Baltimore, Maryland. jy28 d3eod

WANTED—SITUATION—By a lady to do sewing by hand or with a machine, and to assist in house-work. Address J. R. H., at 61 Jefferson, between Second and Third. jy28 d3*

WANTED—BARRELS—To buy second-hand coal oil, turpentine, whisky and varnish barrels for cash. Address Postoffice Box 39.

WANTED—Employment by a book-keeper, having two hours leisure time daily, to take charge of a small set of books. Address Postoffice Box 56. jy27 d3*

WANTED—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—Full set; second-hand; in good order. Address A. B. C., Postoffice. jy27 d3*

WANTED—MAN—Traveling man for the sale of Kentucky whiskies, who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, through New York, Pennsylvania and the East. Address with reference K. M. G., Postoffice Box 96, Louisville, Ky. jy25 dtf

WANTED—HOUSE—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a good dwelling-house. Address H., Postoffice, Box No. 7. jy26d1m

WANTED—SINGLE MAN—Who thoroughly understands willow-working in all its branches, also cane-seating. Apply at this office or address Box 49, City. jy20 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE.
no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. H. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d36

WANTED—MEN—Energetic and responsible men, experienced or otherwise, as local and traveling agents for leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies. To active men, seeking honorable and profitable employment, an unusually good opportunity is afforded. A number of special features and liberal terms are offered. Call at 146 West Main street, second floor. je27 WeFr&Sutf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—COPPERSMITH SHOP AND TOOLS—Situated on Main street, between Preston and Floyd. Apply at 123 East Main st. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—COTTAGE—A new frame cottage of three rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., on thirty-five feet of ground by 200 feet deep, on Magazine and Mercer. Inquire at GRAVES & SON'S, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 209 feet to an alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 d6

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Containing 3 rooms, with good cistern, cellar, coal-house, &c.; pavements all complete; lot 25x110 feet to a 10-foot alley, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Chestnut. Terms easy. Apply to JNO. GRAHAM, at this office. jy25 d6

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—Two splendid billiard tables. Inquire at the ST. NICHOLAS, corner of Sixth street and Court-place. jy22 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE AND LEASEHOLD—Corner Chestnut and Second streets. Will take part payment in good, negotiable paper, or stocks, bonds, or real estate, at fair valuation. Address or apply to WM. ROSS, 238 First street. jy15 d24*

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 53 Sixth street. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—That beautiful residence situated on the southwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. Lot 50x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON. jy1 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street; on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In a rapidly improving town on the Ohio river. Store doing a good business. Reasons given for selling. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply at or address 406 East Market street, Louisville, Ky. jy27 d1t*

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF GROUND—In Pewee Valley, with nice cottage of five rooms, besides kitchen, store-room and servants' room; also, cellar, cistern, spring, hen-house, ice-house (with ice), coal-house, barn, &c., growing garden, and plenty of fine fruit; five minutes walk of depot. J. S. KLINE, 73 Fifth street. jy13 WeFr&Suntf

FOR SALE—LANDS—250 acres of suburban garden lands joining the seventy-five squares that are to be sold by the lot. We will sell cheap by the acre and in quantities to suit purchasers if early application is made to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. jy9 dtf

FOR SALE—THE PADUCAH STAVE FACTORY—Situated on the Tennessee river, within the limits of the city of Paducah, with the privilege of the lease of the ground, is offered for sale on liberal terms. The machinery is complete, and requires but a small outlay to be put in operation. The location for the business is unsurpassed for the procuring of materials, home demand, and facilities for shipment of the product destined to other markets. For further information address JOSEPH S. PEASE, 318 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo. je30 FrfTuS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. ROBARDS. je6 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. jy28 dtf

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—No. 144 Ninth street, between Grayson and Walnut; six rooms, kitchen, servants room, store-room, &c. Apply at No. 142 (next door). jy27 d3ThFrSu*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A suite of two large and splendid rooms, immediately over the office of Morris, Southwick & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. Admirably adapted for an insurance, banking, or broker's office. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. jy23 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 53 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE—On Sixth street, No. 218, between Walnut and Chestnut, west side. It has all modern comforts and conveniences, hot and cold water in each bed-room, bath-room, &c. For terms apply to G. ROBINSON, Robinson Tobacco Co., Green, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A desirable three-story brick business house, No. 109 north side Market, between Third and Fourth streets, in good repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to I. N. LONG, of Long & Bro., No. 73 Main street, near Third. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—A DWELLING-HOUSE—On the north side of Walnut, between First and Second, containing eleven rooms. Apply to H. D. POPE, 363 West Jefferson.

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At 285 First street, between Chestnut and Gray. Nicely furnished rooms, good table, hot and cold-water baths. Terms reasonable. jy28 d3*

BOARDING—Several handsome rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at the ELLIOTT BLOCK, also any number of day boarders accommodated. jy26 d3*

BOARDING—Families without children can find pleasant rooms in a healthy neighborhood, at No. 26 East Chestnut. jy26 d3*

BOARDING—COUNTRY—Out on the Shortline, 14 miles from the city, for gentleman, wife and child, or two single gentlemen. Apply at HENDERSON'S ALDERNEY DAIRY, west side Fifth street, just south of Kentucky street. jy26 d3 WeFri&Su

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy23dtf

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished front and back rooms, with board, at 265 West Walnut street. Call and see. jy21 d14*